

**VISION 2020 *UMURENGE* PROGRAM (VUP) AND HOUSEHOLD
GROWTH IN KANYINYA SECTOR, NYARUGENGE
DISTRICT, RWANDA**

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By:

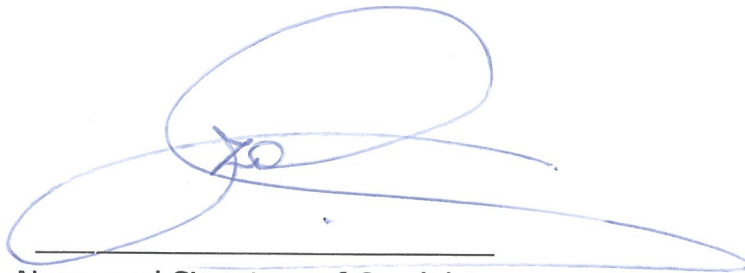
ZANINKA Olive
MBA/43806/92/DF

October, 2012



DECLARATION A

"This thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree or any other academic award in any university or institution of learning".

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of several loops and a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Name and Signature of Candidate

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APPROVAL SHEET

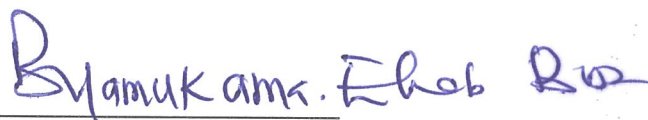
This thesis entitled "**Vision 2020 Umurenge Program (VUP) and Household growth in Kanyinya Sector, Nyarugenge District, Rwanda**" prepared and submitted by ZANINKA Olive in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Business Administration has been examined and approved by the panel on oral examination with a grade of PASSED.



Name and Sig. of Chairperson

Mr. Geoffrey KASOZI


Name and Sig. of Supervisor



Name and Sig. of Panelist

Name and Sig. of Panelist

Date of Comprehensive Examination:

Grade:

Name and Sig of Director, SPGSR

Name and Sig of DVC, SPGSR

DEDICATION

To almighty God, my parents and relatives, my children and husband, colleagues and friends, I dedicate.

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted in Kanyinya Sector, Nyarugenge district in Rwanda. Its purpose was: to test hypothesis of no significant relationship between Vision 2020 Program and Household growth in Kanyinya Sector; to validate existing information related to the theory to which the study was basing; to generate new information based on the findings of the study; then, to bridge the gaps identified in previous studies. The objectives were to determine the profile of the respondents in terms of: age, gender, marital status, income level, number of persons in household, work status, the VUP intervention, household growth and to establish if there is a significant relationship between the VUP intervention and household growth in Kanyinya Sector. This study was descriptive and correlational using qualitative and quantitative methods. The target population involved VUP beneficiaries living in Kanyinya Sector, VUP staff and local leaders. These respondents were selected purposively using simple random. The minimum sample size was computed using the Sloven's formula, which ended up with 314 respondents out of 1,437. To meet our objectives, we have collected data using questionnaire and interviews. The data were presented, analyzed and interpreted using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). In relation to household socio economic status of VUP beneficiaries, results indicated that 35.4% represent people living in extreme poverty, 51% are very poor and 13.6% are poor. Findings showed the extend to witch VUP helped to tackle extreme poverty by creating jobs and giving loans to finance small business at average mean of 3.2771, equivalent to strongly agree or very high. Results from research also showed VUP contributed to the health improvement of beneficiaries by having lunch and supper on regular basis at mean average of 3.0382, equivalent to agree or high, they also managed to have access to medical services with VUP support at the average mean of 3.0701, equivalent also to agree or high level. However, these VUP beneficiaries demonstrated weak efforts in improving sanitation habits, findings from research showed that they wash hands before eat and when they are from toilets at mean range of (1.9968), equivalent to disagree or moderate level. The correlation figure of ($r=0.301$) show strong relationship and the effects between the household growth and VUP intervention in Kanyinya sector, and the VUP intervention contributes to the Household growth with the regression coefficient ($\text{Beta} = 0.301$), this results indicated that the VUP intervention plays a major role in Households growth of Kanyinya Sector. With regard to recommendations, there is a need of sensitization on sanitation habits and on the literacy because the results from research founded the two sub variables at a very low level.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

| | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| AIDS | : | Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome |
| CBHI | : | Community-Based Health Insurance |
| CEDAW | : | Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women |
| CFSVA | : | Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis |
| DHS | : | Demographic and Health Survey |
| EDPRS | : | Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS) |
| EICV | : | Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (Enquête Intégrale sur les Condition de Vie des ménages) |
| FARG | : | Fonds pour l'assistance des Rescapés du Génocide |
| GDP | : | Growth Domestic Product |
| GoR | : | Government of Rwanda |
| HIV | : | Human Immunodeficiency Virus |
| MDGs | : | Millennium Development Goals |
| MINALOC | : | Ministry of Local Government |
| MINECOFIN | : | Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning |
| MIS | : | Management Information System |
| NBR | : | National Bank of Rwanda |
| NGOs | : | Non- Government Organizations |
| NISR | : | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda |
| RLDSF | : | Rwanda Local Development Support Fund |
| SACCOs | : | Savings and Credit Cooperatives |
| SDPs | : | Society for Design and Progress Science |
| UN | : | United Nations |
| UNDP | : | United Nations Development Programme |
| VUP | : | Vision 2020 Umurenge Program |

CHAPTER ONE

THE PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE

Background of the Study

Rwanda's Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS) provides a medium term framework for achieving the country's long term development aspirations as embodied in Rwanda Vision 2020, the seven year Government of Rwanda (GoR) program, and the Millennium Goal (MINALOC, 2011).

The second flagship program, the Vision 2020 *Umurenge* Program (VUP) aims to reduce the rate of extreme poverty by 2020. This program has key similarities with the first flagship program with its focus on growth, job creation and exports generation. The VUP, however, starts as a pilot covering one of the poorest *Imirenge* (sectors) in each district, therefore operating solely in specific rural areas. Since VUP's prime objective is to release the productive capacities of the poor and extremely poor, who comprise 56% and 37% of the population, respectively, it can be seen as a pro-poor growth for job and exports program (VUP, 2007).

The initiative builds on past experiences which show that isolated interventions by sector ministries, donors or NGOs are not sufficient to lift people out of extreme poverty in a cost-effective and sustainable fashion. The other extreme recourse to "integrated" development has also shown its limits in many circumstances. One of the main limitations of both isolated and integrated approaches has been the failure to address two of the most important insight of economics: (i) "resources are scarce" and (ii) "people respond to incentives". Because resources are scarce compared to people's needs, choices must be made. When choices are made for people (e.g. centralized planning), there are risks of not satisfying these needs or distorting local incentives; this generally leads to wastes of resources. When choices are made by people (e.g. participatory mechanisms), these risks are alleviated but the incentives may not be compatible with the stated aim of eradicating extreme poverty (VUP, 2009).

In order to capture these insights, the VUP balances central guidelines for socio-economic transformation (i.e. economic growth, job creation and extreme poverty

eradication) with local participatory mechanisms. This intends to make the best possible use of scarce resources while, at the same time, ensuring adequate local incentives for sustainable progress. The VUP is organized around three core components. The first component revives public works planned using community based participatory approaches (e.g. ubudehe) to build community assets and create off-farm employment infrastructure. The second component innovates with credit packages to tackle extreme poverty as well as to foster entrepreneurship and off-farm employment opportunities; these packages are designed to make best possible use of scarce public resources, involve the private financial sector, and provide people with incentives to improve their own productive capacities. The third component includes direct support to improve access to social services or to provide for landless households with no members qualifying for public works or credit packages, such unconditional support seeks to expand health and education coverage as well as to encourage the development of “appropriate” skills handcraft or social service activities. This component will also include social assistance for extremely vulnerable people (MINALOC, 2009).

Statement of the Problem

Evidence from a number of surveys conducted in Rwanda over the past few years give strong indication on the scale and depth of poverty.

The Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV) indicates that the poverty rate was still 57% in 2005/06 with a poverty line at Rwf 250 per adult and per day (or Rwf 90,000 per adult and per year); this represent less than ½ dollar a day at current exchange rate. Worse still, the extreme poverty rate stood at 37% in 2005/06; this indicates that more than 1 Rwandan in 3 cannot afford the minimum food basket of 2,500 kcal per adult per day, priced at Rwf 175 per adult per day (or Rwf 63,000 per adult and per year) (EICV3, 2012).

The initiative builds on past experiences which show that isolated interventions by sector ministries, donors or NGOs are not sufficient to lift people out of extreme poverty in a cost-effective and sustainable fashion. The other extreme recourse to “integrated” development has also shown its limits in many circumstances.

The Vision 2020 Umurenge Program (VUP) came to bridge the gap by using the existing decentralization system and leverages technical and financial assistance to accelerate the rate of poverty reduction in Rwanda. Its aim is to eradicate extreme poverty by 2020. Despite significant efforts to reduce poverty over the last decade, Rwanda remains classified as one of Africa's poorest countries. According to World Development Indicators (October 2010), Rwanda occupy the 169th place out of 177 according to Income, 168th and 164th positions according to lifetime income and longevity respectively.

Purposes of the study

The purposes of this study are:

1. To test hypothesis of no significant relationship between Vision 2020 Umurenge Program and Household growth in Kanyinya Sector ;
2. To validate existing information related to the theory to which the study is basing;
3. To generate new information based on the findings of the study;
4. To bridge the gaps identified in previous studies.

Research objectives

General: the study determined the correlation between the Vision 2020 Umurenge Program and Household Growth in Kanyinya Sector.

Specific:

1. Determine the profile of the respondents in terms of age, gender, marital status, poverty status, number of persons by household, work status and component of VUP participated;
2. Determine the extent of intervention of VUP in Kanyinya Sector;
3. Determine the level of household growth in Kanyinya Sector;
4. Establish if there is a significant relationship between the level of Household Growth and the level of intervention of VUP in Kanyinya Sector.

Research questions

This study is guided by the following research questions:

1. What are the profiles of the respondents? Age, gender, marital status, poverty status, number of persons by household and work status.
2. What is the extent of intervention of VUP in Kanyinya Sector?
3. What is the level of the Household Growth of Kanyinya Sector?
4. Is there any significant relationship between the level of Household Growth of Kanyinya Sector and the extent of intervention of VUP in the Sector?

Null hypothesis

There is no significant relationship between the level of Households Growth of Kanyinya Sector and the extent of the intervention of Vision 2020 Program in the Sector.

Scope

Geographic Scope

The study is conducted in Kanyinya, one of 10 sectors of Nyarugenge District. This sector counts 16,800 populations.

Content Scope

The Study intended to examine the levels of household growth and VUP intervention and relationship between the independent variable (Vision 2020 Umurenge Program) and dependent variable (household growth).

Time scope

The study was done in May to September 2012.

Theoretical Scope

The reform of Capitalism Theory by John Maynard Keynes (1936) is proved in this study.

Significance of the study

The following disciplines will benefit from the findings of the study:

The **people** of Kanyinya Sector, this study will help them to recognize the role that VUP has played in their growth, household development or improvement. This will enable them to plan ahead in poverty alleviation.

Findings from this study will enable the **Sector administrators** to realize the level of household improvement and together with beneficiaries and VUP management identify the area of concentration for further improvement.

Findings from this study will also be very useful to **Rwanda Local Development Support Fund (RLDSF)**, which has Vision 2020 implementation in its responsibilities because it will enable RLDSF to realize at which level it has achieved its goal in this specific sector.

The **Ministry of Local Development** as the ministry with local government in its mandate, findings from this study will mention the existing imperfections in process of supporting poor households in this particular Sector for better planning in the future for all sectors supported by VUP in the country.

The **Ministry Finance and Economic Planning** as the ministry funding VUP, findings from this study will provide the picture of how efficient money allocated to this program was spent to contribute to the improvement of poor household.

The **future researchers** will utilize the findings of this study to embark on related study.

Operational definitions of keys terms

For the purpose of this study, the following terms are defined as they are used in study:

Vision 2020

Is made by following main objectives to be achieved by year 2020: the reconstruction of the nation and its social capital; the development of a credible and efficient state governed by the rule of law; human resource development in line with our objective of turning Rwanda into a prosperous knowledge-base economy; development of basic infrastructure, including urban planning; development of entrepreneurship and the private sector; development of agriculture and animal husbandry.

Umurenge

An *Umurenge* (*Imirenge* in plural form) or Sector is an administrative entity below the District/*Akarere* level. The estimated 9 million Rwandan people live in 30 Districts and 416 Imirenge, an average of about 14 Imirenge per District. An Umurenge covers close to 22,000 people on average.

Vision 2020 Umurenge Program (VUP)

A flagship program of the EDPRS, it commenced in 2008 and comprises three components: Direct Support which gives cash grants to extremely poor households without labor capacity; Public Works which provides community work opportunities for extremely poor households with labor capacity; and Financial Services that acts as complementary service to social protection and provides investment loans to poor households. Funding for the program is currently shared between government and development partners.

Household

A household is person living alone a group of people who have the address as their only or main residence and who either share one meal a day or share the living accommodation.

Growth

This means an increase in some quantity over time. The quantity can be physical (e.g., growth in height, growth in an amount of money) or abstract (e.g., a system becoming more complex, an organism becoming more mature). It can also refer to

the mode of growth, i.e. numeric models for describing how much a particular quantity grows over time.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Concepts, Ideas, Opinions from Authors/Experts

Vision 2020 Umurenge Program

“Vision 2020 Umurenge” is a new initiative by the Government of Rwanda (GoR) in collaboration with development partners and NGOs. It is led by the Ministry of Local Government, Good Governance, Community Development and Social Affairs (MINALOC) and supported by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN).

The Vision 2020 Umurenge Program (VUP) uses the existing decentralization system and leverage technical and financial assistance to accelerate the rate of poverty reduction in Rwanda. The aim is to eradicate extreme poverty by 2020 (VUP, 2007).

The VUP is organized around three components. The first component revives **public works** but planned using community-based participatory approaches (e.g. Ubudehe) to build community assets and create off-farm employment infrastructure. Examples include projects like watershed management, terracing, water harvesting, irrigation, feeder/access roads construction, building of classrooms, health facilities, training centers, business workshops, village settlements, etc (Ubudehe Credit Scheme, 2010).

The second component innovates with **credit packages** to tackle extreme poverty as well as to foster entrepreneurship and off-farm employment opportunities; these packages are designed to make the best possible use of scarce public resources, involve the private financial sector, and provide people with incentives to improve their own productive capacities. Examples include credits to diversify/specialize farming/livestock activities, develop off-farm skills, purchase/build household/business assets, etc (MINALOC, 2010).

The third component includes **direct supports** to improve access to social services or to provide for landless households with no members qualifying for public works or credits packages; such unconditional supports seek to expand health and education coverage as well as to encourage the development of “appropriate” skills, handicrafts, or social service activities (MINALOC, 2009).

The VUP proposes a mechanism to eventually eradicate extreme poverty. It conjectures that the combination (A) “land-credit”, (B) “land-labor”, and (C) “labor-credit” are critical factors to succeed in breaking the extreme poverty trap.

(A) “land-credit” describes the obvious requirements of identifying landowners and foster their access to finance to buy inputs (i.e. seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc.), invest into a land improvement (i.e. terracing, irrigation, soil preservation, etc.), or purchase machinery and equipments in order to increase yields; this will be implemented mainly through credit packages.

(B) “land-labor” describes the requirement of identifying workers and hire them in improving the value potential of land (i.e. manage watersheds, agro-forestry, construct of roads, schools, health posts/centers, training centers, village settlements, etc.); this will be implemented mainly through public works.

(C) “labor-credit” describes the requirement of identifying workers who can turn into entrepreneurs with access to finance to invest into business assets that enables to create job opportunities for others; this will be implemented mainly through credit packages (VUP, 2007).

Objectives of VUP

The VUP follows three key objectives enumerated earlier:

1. Releasing the productive capacities of people and offering solutions adapted to their needs;
2. Improving community livelihood assets (e.g. eco-systems rehabilitation) and ensuring their sustainable usage;

3. Increasing the targeting of social protection to the most vulnerable.

To ease the monitoring of progress and the evaluation of success, these key objectives are accompanied with a number of quantifiable inputs, objectives and expected outcomes.

Specific objectives

In pursuing the key objectives and outcomes, the following objectives should be considered in VUP implementation, SDPs, for management monitoring, community mobilization as well as program evaluation in reporting. The list is neither complete nor exhaustive and specific targets need to be ascertained refined/finalized with the use baseline surveys and Ubudehe data. Furthermore, the list will be specific to each Umurenge and will be aggregated for an overall evaluation of the VUP.

Specific objectives per Umurenge

- Land productivity;
- Financial service coverage;
- Off-farm jobs/opportunities
- Off-farm jobs for the youth;
- Access to training centers;
- Formal market transactions;
- Clustered village settlements;
- Access to drinking water;
- Access to schools;
- Access to health facilities;
- Provision of social services and
- Community spirit (MINALOC, 2009).

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

Eradication of **extreme poverty** and **hunger** by 2015 is a Millennium Development Goal. The main identified causes of poverty and high rate of poverty have inspired leaders from 189 member states of the United Nations in September of 2000, to reduce poverty in the world by adopting eight goals for new millennium.

Their commitment was materialized by signing the Millennium Declaration which comprises the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The eight MDGs are broken down into 21 quantifiable targets that are measured by 60 indicators. The Goals are:

- Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- Achieve universal primary education
- Promote gender equality and empower women
- Reduce child mortality
- Improve maternal health
- Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases
- Ensure environmental sustainability
- Develop a global partnership for development (World Bank, 2001).

While each goal is important in its own, these goals should be viewed together as they are mutually reinforcing the fight against poverty. Though the goals were adhered to by many countries, they must first and foremost be owned by individual countries and considered as national challenges to overcome. MDG progress requires effective local institutions to manage the delivery of basic services such as primary education, water and sanitation, etc. This lead to the end to localize MDGs through various programs or projects implemented at national or community level including Vision 2020 Umurenge initiative in Rwanda to speed up the implementations of MDGs on household level (MINECOFIN, 2007).

Economic Development Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS)

The Rwanda Government endorsed its second poverty reduction strategy paper known as Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS) in December 2007. EDPRS serves as mid-term framework to implement the government's long term development agenda described in Vision 2020 and the internationally development goals known as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The EDPRS is pitched on three pillars to accelerate growth that is widely shared, and promote human development. These are *sustainable growth for jobs and exports*, *Vision 2020 Umurenge*, and *good economic governance*. The first pillar envisions growth acceleration through "high quality public investment program aimed at systematically reducing the operational costs of business, increase capacity

to innovate, and widen and deepen the financial sector". The second pillar of EDPRS Vision 2020 Umurenge "will accelerate the rate of poverty reduction by promoting pro-poor components of the national growth agenda. This will be achieved by releasing the productive capacity of the poor in rural areas through a combination of public works, credit packages and direct support". The third component or pillar of EDPRS continues to build on Rwanda's track record of low rate of corruption and maintaining overall peace and security within the country and in the neighboring region (VUP, 2008).

In compliance with EDPRS and Vision 2020 Umurenge, the Government of Rwanda, through the Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC) is embarking on a comprehensive social protection program targeting the poorest population segments. This assistance program implies the provision of financial services, direct support, public works and skill development in small business, depending on the pre-specified condition of the poor household (EDPRS, 2007).

International experience with social protection

Our increasing commitment to social protection is based on strong international evidence that investing in the sector can have significant impacts on the well being of poor people.

Across Africa, there is a range of social protection cash transfer programs. Most are found in southern Africa. There are a number of national and pilot programs which are similar to Rwanda's Direct Support program, such as Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi and Zambia. In addition, a number of countries have public works programs, the largest being in Ethiopia. The most common national programs in Africa are old age grants (found in Botswana, Lesotho, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia). Mauritius, Namibia and South Africa have also introduced child grants and disability benefits (Devereux, 2001).

Social protection in Rwanda

The 2005 Social Protection Policy defined social protection, in a broad sense, as: "a set of public and private initiatives that provide income or consumption transfers to

the poor, protect the vulnerable against livelihood risks and enhance the social status and rights of the marginalized; with the overall objective of reducing the overall social and economic vulnerability of the poor, vulnerable and marginalized groups.” Within the context of this definition, the Strategy moves our thinking forward by clearly identifying a specific Social Protection Sector while also recognizing the role of social protection in cutting across other public services. Therefore, social protection in this Strategy encompasses two essential components:

- *The Social Protection Sector:* we will build service of regular and predictable cash transfers some financed by government and some from contributions that will provide income support to those living in poverty and vulnerable to poverty. Examples in the strategy include the Social Security Fund of Rwanda, Public Works programs, and regular cash payments to extremely poor households, genocide survivors and disabled ex-combatants.
- *Ensuring access to other public services:* social protection can be understood more broadly as cross-cutting all sectors with the aim of ensuring that poor people can access public services, such as health and education, in particular by enabling them to overcome the financial barriers they face. Example include free basic education, education scholarships for genocide survivors and *mutuelle de santé* health insurance (MINALOC, 2011).

Social protection at Districts and Sectors

As the VUP program implementation and approach is rolled out nationally, it will be necessary to assess how implementation roles and responsibilities can be integrated into the decentralized structures. A key area of work will be to link the VUP workforce to District infrastructure programs. Sector and District responsibilities will include:

- Overseeing and monitoring the implementation of the Direct Support and Public Work Programs, ensuring the inclusion of eligible genocide survivors, historically marginalized, and vulnerable old people with disabilities;
- Supporting the co-ordination of infrastructure projects across the District, and helping the integration of the VUP eligible workforce in these projects, where appropriate and ensure the use of VUP approach;

- Overseeing the implementation of relevant complementary programs, as set out in this strategy;
- Advising the District leadership on District social protection policy;
- Reporting to the District leadership, MINALOC, and FARG on progress with social protection programs;
- Ensuring co-ordination of social protection programs run by NGOs
- Implementing a District-wide communications strategy on social protection
- Maintaining a District-level social protection electronic MIS;
- Overseeing District-level training on social protection (MINALOC, 2011).

Household

A household is classified as either:

- a) A one-person household, that is to say, a person who makes provision for his or her own food or other essentials for living without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household; or'
- b) A multi-person household, that is to say, a group of two or more persons living together who make common provision for food or other essentials of living. The persons in the group may pool their incomes and may, to a greater or lesser extent, have a common budget; they may be related and unrelated. The VUP Baseline Survey followed the *de jure* principle in considering whether a person is a household member or not (VUP, 2008).

Household growth /Household income growth

Household income

It is regular monetary or in kind receipts acquired by household members during a specified a specified period of time. Such kind of receipts must recur regularly (occurs a least once a year) and should contribute to current economic wellbeing of the household. In the VUP Baseline Survey, Income data were collected for the following income sources:

- Income from employment : comprising wages/salaries and self-employment income
- Property income from ownership of financial and other assets

- Income from household production of services for own consumption, basically it comprises imputed rent of the owner-occupied dwellings
- Transfers received in cash and goods from government (e.g. pensions), other households (e.g. alimony, parental support) and non-profit institutions serving households (e.g. scholarships, strike pay) (VUP, 2008).

Poverty reduction

Rwanda has had an impressive record in translating its recent growth into poverty reduction across the country over the past five years; the results show a **reduction in poverty at national level by 12 percentage points between 2005/06 and 2010/11**. This is a significant reduction over a five-year period. The findings contrast with the limited poverty reduction experienced over the period 2000/01 to 2005/06 of only 2 percentage points (EICV3, 2012).

Factors influencing poverty reduction

EICV3, 2012 survey reports that there has been substantial creation of jobs, predominantly in non-farm activities, over the past five years. This was almost certainly an important factor contributing to poverty reduction.

A second factor identified in this report is increased agricultural production. Average land size cultivated per household has fallen over the period, the number of family farmers has remained static, but the productivity (in terms of real value of output per unit area) has increased at a much faster rate. This pattern of increased production is consistent with production data from the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI). At the same time, there was a substantial increase in the use of chemical fertilizers in agriculture over this period.

A third factor has been increased commercialization of agriculture. In 2005/06, household sold around 18% of their agricultural output on average; by 2010/11 the average proportion of outputs sold had risen to 25%. There was increased demand for agricultural production from Rwanda over this period from neighboring countries and in part in response to food crises elsewhere.

It is important also to see the impressive degree of progress Rwanda has made over this five-year period; poverty fell over this period at a faster rate than recent reductions in the other most successful African countries in poverty reduction, including Ghana, Senegal and Uganda. It is clear that five years have seen a substantial reduction in poverty in Rwanda and an improvement in the living conditions of many Rwandans.

Economic growth

Social protection is a key component of economic growth. A significant challenge faced by many prospective small businesses in Rwanda in particular those run by young people is lack of market demand for goods and services, to a large extent due to the poverty and limited purchasing power experienced by a large proportion of the population. Injecting significant amounts of cash into economy through cash transfer programs will provide a major economic stimulus. It will increase consumption and, therefore, the demand for goods and services, particularly those produced locally (MINALOC, 2011).

There is increasingly evidence from within Africa on the impact that social protection cash transfer programs can have on **local economic growth**, both by supporting investments by beneficiaries and stimulating growth, both by itself the VUP program has demonstrated that recipients of cash transfer programs invest in productive assets, including livestock and farms (Devereux & Ndejuru, 2009).

In Zambia, beneficiary households of the Kalomo cash transfer programs have increased their ownership of goats from 8.5 percent to 42 percent. There has also been a four-fold increase in investment activity and doubling of the amount invested. In Ethiopia, 15 percent of beneficiaries of the Productive Safety Net Program have invested in farming and 8 percent have purchased livestock (Devereux et al, 2006).

Impact from injection cash into the economy has also been noticed. A recent study in Malawi demonstrates how local businesses have been significantly strengthened by the increased flow of cash in the economy. There have been similar findings in

Namibia where many shops in remote areas only exist because of the old age grant. All these results chime with research carried out in Mexico which has indicated significant increases in assets among non-beneficiaries in communities where significant numbers of households were beneficiaries of the Progresca cash transfer program. Furthermore, in India, the Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Schema has encouraged farmers to invest in riskier higher yield crops (Devereux, 2002).

In Rwanda the population of persons aged 16 and above has grown from 4,118,000 in the EICV1 to 5,888,000 in EICV3, which translates into a growth of some 1.8 million adult persons. Given the land constraints which have an impact on a largely agricultural workforce, providing sufficient work for the population is a challenge for the individuals concerned and for policy makers.

The percentage of employed and unemployed persons the economically active has declined since 2000/01. The change is explained by the growth in the proportion of adults over 16 years of age who are still students, which has almost doubled over the last 10 years. Employment has largely kept pace with the growth in the population by a combination of job creation and by prolonging the education of young adults, so increasing their skills. For those aged over 25 and less than 65 years, economic activity rates have risen progressively since 2000 to reach around 98% for those in their thirties.

85% of working adults work on their family farm for some of the time during the year, but over 70% of adults do more than one job, with urban dwellers more likely to have just one job than their rural counterparts.

The poorest people are likely to be in paid agricultural work as their main job, while the better off are likely to be paid non-farm jobs or working as self-employed in non-agricultural businesses. Small-scale farmers and their family workers are slightly more likely to be poor, in contrast to persons in the public sector who are more likely to be in the richest quintile.

In previous survey reports it has been found helpful to divide the workforce into those in waged employment and those in non-waged employment. The fastest growth has been in waged employment, while waged non-farm work and independent self-employment has also risen. In all there are now estimated to be around 650,000 more people working in Rwanda than was the case in 2005/06 and 80% of these net additional workers are in the non-agricultural sector in their main job. The public sector has remained at a similar proportion of the paid workforce between the surveys, suggesting that the growth in jobs has come largely from the private sector. Waged jobs in the formal private sector appear to have doubled between the surveys, but more detailed analysis is expected in the coming months (EICV3, 2012).

Human development

Social protection programs will also help improve human development of poor households, in particular among the children, especially when complemented by broader social protection programs that remove or reduce the financial barriers that limit the ability of poor households to access public services such as health and education (such as free basic education, health insurance, etc). even with the actions taken government to increase access to public services, some private financial costs still remain. The provision of cash-based social protection programs will be an important means of ensuring that the poorest and most vulnerable households can overcome these costs. Furthermore, providing additional income to poor households will mean that children will develop better and perform better at school, while improved nutrition will underpin better health (VUP, 2008).

Access to education

The Ministry of Education's main social protection program is the provision of **free basic education** to all Rwandans. This is served through a capitation grant to government and subsidized schools. In addition, the Ministry provides bursaries to select secondary school scholars, while school feeding is offered in around 300 schools, with support from development partners (MINALOC, 2011).

School attendance in the population has increased by 6% since 2005/06, with about 83% of the population aged 6 years or more having ever attended school. At the provincial level, the highest increase was observed in the Northern Province (about 9%) and the lowest in Kigali City (about 3%). The trend observed across consumption groups (quintiles) indicates that, in general, access to education is increasing faster among those in the lowest quintiles.

The official age for completing primary school in Rwanda is 12 years and the proportion of children over 12 years and still attending primary school has increased by 38% since EICV2. A direct consequence of children's late completion of primary school is a lower net attendance rate at the secondary school level. Even so, 21% of all children aged 13 to 18 attended secondary school, which corresponds to one in every five children in this age group, a doubling from the 10% observed in 2005/06. Trends observed at the sub-national level suggest improved access to secondary education for those living in rural areas and among the children of disadvantaged population groups. Access in Kigali City remains the highest in the country but other provinces are catching up.

Despite significant strides observed in the proportion of girls aged 13 to 18 attending secondary schools, they continue to lag behind the boys. For every two boys attending secondary school, there is only one girl.

Access to tertiary education services in Rwanda has also improved since 2005/06. A large proportion of the population aged 16 to 35 now has access to this level of education (about 1% in EICV2 compared to 3% in EICV3). However, access to tertiary education remained largely a privilege for Kigali City residents, the urban population and those in the highest consumption quintile.

In general, literacy is higher among the youth, reflecting better access to education. It increased by at least 7% since EICV2, but tended to decrease when one moves from the highest consumption quintile to the lowest (EICV3, 2012).

Gender equality and Empowering women

The evolution of gender equality across the world over the past quarter century is a story of contrast. There has been progress on many fronts. More countries than ever before guarantee women and men equal rights under the law in areas such as ownership of property, inheritance and marriage (World Bank, 2012).

Gender equality matters also for as an instrument for development. Gender equality is smart economics; it can enhance economic efficiency and improve other development outcomes in three ways. First, removing barriers that prevent women from having the same access as men to education, economic opportunities, and productive inputs can generate broad productivity gains all the more important in a more competitive and globalized world. Second, improving women's absolute and relative status feeds many other development outcomes, including those for their children. Third, leveling playing field where women and men have equal chances to become socially active, make decisions, and shape policies is likely to lead over time to more representative, and more inclusive, institutions and policy choices and thus to a better development path (World Bank, 2012).

Gender equality can have large impacts on productivity. Women now represent more than 40 percent of the global labor force, 49 percent of the agricultural workforce, and more than half of the world's university students. For an economy to be functioning at its potential, women's skills and talents should be engaged in activities that make the best use of those abilities. But, as the stories of many women illustrate, this is not always the case. When women's labor is underused or misallocated because they face discrimination in markets or societal institutions that prevents them from completing their education, entering certain occupations, and earning the same incomes as men economic losses are the result. When women farmers lack security of the land tenure, as they do in many countries, especially in Africa, the result is lower access to credit and inputs and to inefficient land use, reducing yields. Discrimination in credit markets and other gender inequalities in access to productive inputs also make it more difficult for female-headed firms to be as productive and profitable as male-headed ones. And, when women are excluded

from management positions, managers are less skilled on average, reducing the pace of innovation and technology adoption (World Bank, 2012).

Access to information on sexual and reproductive health

According to EICV3 (2012) survey, the population of Rwanda has grown from 9.5 million people in 2005/06 to an estimate 10.8 million in 2010/11 and Rwanda women have an average of 6.1 children. If fertility rates are not slowed, the population will doubled by 2030. A plan is currently designed whereby everyone who visit a hospital or health center for any reason be counseled on family planning. Women of child-bearing age would be offered free contraception including Norplant II, a small silicone pin that is inserted beneath the skin and that is effective for up to five years and all schools would offer comprehensive sex education courses.

Housing characteristics and access to facilities

The (EICV3, 2012) survey has shown a major shift of households to planned communities. 39% of households now live in **planned settlements** (*Umudugudu*), as compared to 18% in EICV2. Changes in other housing characteristics and access to facilities and services observed between EICV2 and EICV3 need to be interpreted in the light of this noteworthy shift into planned communities.

During the survey period, households were supported to remove their thatched roofs and replace them with metal sheeting or other durable materials. The proportion of households with thatched roof has fallen to 2% of all households, while the proportion of those living under metal roofs has increased by 10%, to 54%. There have also been increases in households using cement rather than beaten earth floor and using more durable wall materials (EICV3, 2012).

Electrification of domestic dwellings

This has also taken place over the period between the surveys, with 6.5% more households using electricity for lighting. For those without electricity, more are using candles as their primary lighting fuel. 46% of urban and 5% of rural households now

use electricity to light their homes compared with 23% and 1%, respectively, five years ago (EICV3, 2012).

Comparison between the surveys shows that access to improved and **safer drinking water** sources increased from 70% to 74% nationally in the five-year period. Improvements were found across all provinces except Kigali City, which was already well served. The largest improvements were found in the Western and Eastern provinces (Idem).

Access to **improved sanitation methods** has also increased across all provinces. The improvement is particularly pronounced in rural areas, where access increased from 55% to 73%, but is also noteworthy in urban areas. The largest increase was found in the Eastern Province. It is, however, important to note that the improvements were mainly households moving from unimproved to improved latrines (Idem).

Combat malnutrition

Social protection will also impact directly on **poverty and nutrition**. It will increase income among poor and vulnerable households and enables them to purchase a wider and more nutritious range of food. Among the very poorest households in particular those with little labor capacity, social protection will significantly increase their incomes and enable them to care for their children (MINALOC, 2011).

Health improvement

The Ministry of Health in 1999 introduced a community-based health insurance (CBHI) scheme called the *Mutuelle de Santé*. CBHI is regulated under law no. 62/2007 which also stipulates that membership in at least one health insurance is mandatory for every Rwanda. The CBHI membership fee is an annual contribution. It provides access to a complete complementary package at district and referral hospitals. The main funding of the health sector which plays a key role in enabling people to access health services is from general government revenues, including support from development partners (MINALOC, 2011).

The survey has shown major improvements in access to health facilities. The proportion of the population who reported an illness and/or accident and consulted a medical practitioner increased from 31% to 40% since EICV2. Health centers are increasingly becoming the main facility used for consultation among those reporting a health problem. The proportion of this population of this population visiting a health center increased from 49% to 66%. Two factors contributing to this increased use of health centers for consultation is their increased proximity to residential areas and the improved quality of services provided at these facilities as perceived by users. The mean time needed to reach a health center reduced from about 95 minutes in EICV2 to 60 minutes in EICV3. The proportion of users expressing satisfaction with the services provided in health centers increased from 64% to 82%. The proportion of population with access to health insurance has also increased since EICV2, from 43% to 69% (EICV3, 2012).

Access to financial services

Access to Finance Rwanda (AFR) will improve the livelihoods of over 500,000 poor people in Rwanda by improving their access to financial services. Lack of access to financial services in Rwanda has been identified as a key constraint to economic growth and a barrier preventing people from moving out of poverty. International evidence shows that better financial services significantly increase the financial security of the poor by allowing them to better withstand economic shocks and take advantage of economic opportunities (World Bank, 2007).

The Ministry of Trade and Commerce oversees Microfinance institutions which are established in the sectors (Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs)) in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN) and MINALOC. These will help all members of society learn the culture of saving and also to access loans that will support them to venture into entrepreneurship opportunities (MINECOFIN, 2007).

In line with measuring access to finance, a second FinScope survey has been undertaken. Preliminary findings of FinScope Rwanda 2012 show that the percentage of adult population having access to formal financial services increased

from 21.1% in 2008 to 42% in 2012. The percentage of adult population informally served is 29.8% in 2012 from 26.4% in 2008, that is to say that, in total, adult population financially excluded decreased from 52.4% in 2008 to 28.1% in 2012. It is worth mentioning that this level of inclusion was reached mainly due to the impact of UMURENGE SACCO Program and financial awareness campaign (NBR, 2012).

Combat unemployment

This report refers to persons of working age, which is defined as those aged 16 and above and compares the results from 2000/01 (EICV1), 2005/06 (EICV2) and 2010/11 (EICV3) in respect of key variables. The population of persons aged 16 years and above has grown from 4,118,000 in the EICV1 to 5,888,000 in EICV3, which is a growth of some 1.8 million adult persons over 10 years. Given the land constraints in the country, providing sufficient work for the population is a challenge for individuals and for policy makers.

Table 1 : Population and economic activity rate changes

| Survey | Total persons (in 000s) | Employed | Unemployed | Student | Other inactive |
|--------|----------------------------|----------|------------|---------|----------------|
| EICV3 | 5,888 | 84.2% | 0.8% | 11.3% | 3.6% |
| EICV2 | 5,116 | 84.0% | 1.6% | 10.0% | 4.3% |
| EICV1 | 4,118 | 86.7% | 1.4% | 6.3% | 5.5% |

(EICV 3, 2012) All persons aged 16 years and above

The table above shows that the percentage of employed and unemployed persons has declined since 2000/01. This is explained by the growth in the proportion of adults who are still students, which has almost doubled over the last 10 years. Employment has largely kept pace with the growth in the population by prolonging the education of young adults.

One Cow per Poor Family

The Ministry of Agriculture offers a number of programs that provide or subsidize assets to rural households. These include : *Girinka*, the One Cow Per Poor Family Scheme in which poor families with more than 0.7 hectares are provided with a cow; a program providing small animals (goats and rabbits) to poor households with little land; and fertilizer subsidies and seeds. The Ministry of Agriculture also has a major public works program to tackle erosion, but this is not provided with social protection objectives (Devereux & Ndejuru, 2009).

Social Protection, Rational for investing in social protection

Investing in social protection will enable the government to address a range of challenges. By doing so, it can continue to convert its strong economic growth achievements into programs that benefit poor households and enable the country to tackle high inequality. We expect to see positive impacts in the areas of broad economic growth, reduction in poverty and inequality, and improvements in human development outcomes in poor households (MINALOC, 2011).

Relationship between the level of household growth and the introduction of Vision 2020 Umurenge

The immediate objective of Vision 2020 Umurenge Program (VUP) is the poverty reduction, with an ultimate goal of achieving economic and social development in the long run. VUP is basically a social security program targeting poor households with a variety of financial and social development assistance. The phasing implementation of VUP Program is planned for. The implementation procedures is primarily the responsibility of local administrative authorities, under close guidance and supervision on the part of the concerned officials at the Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC, 2009).

The VUP features as a flagship program under the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS) covering the budget years 2008 to 2012. As such, the VUP seek to instigate changes in the efficiency of poverty reduction. This will require managing change in three related areas. First, assist local governments

to coordinate the implementation of national sector ministries' strategies. Second, instill the notion of interconnectedness of services across sector ministries. Third, change attitudes through pro-active interventions of all sector ministries to accelerate the rate of poverty reduction in Rwanda. Consistent with the assessment for achieving the Millennium Goals (MINALOC, 2010).

Development Goals (MDGs) and the objectives of Rwanda Vision 2020, the VUP requires investments of \$72 per capita and per year. Starting with 30 Imirenge (out of 416 in the country), it initially targets a population of about 600,000 people ($= 30/416 \times 9$ million population). Thus, the VUP requires \$44 million or RwF 24 billion for the first year. It is expected that 50% will be required for public works (i.e. salaries and material), 30% for credit packages, and 20% for direct supports. The appeal of such program components is that 90% of the money goes directly in the pockets of the poor. In addition, the money going to credit packages is revolving; indeed, it is expected that at least 80% of that money can be re-used for further loans by microfinance institutions (VUP, 2007).

As already indicated the VUP will have at least three additional benefits. First, it will allow creating off-farm employment opportunities, thereby facilitating the eventual transition to a modern knowledge-based society according to Rwanda Vision 2020. Second, it will allow accelerating the process of monetization and formalization of the economy, thereby ensuring long-term sustainability. Third, it will allow redirecting social protection to the neediest people who are landless and unable to work, thereby rationalizing and improving the effectiveness of social protection programs.

Hence, with the Akagera IV targets (see table below) and the key objectives of the program components, the following outcome can be expected to be materialized in medium-to long-term:

Expected outcomes

Table 2 : Economic activities

| | Current | Target 2012 | Target 2020 |
|--------------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Off-farm employment | 20% | 30% | 70% |
| 2. Non-monetized economy | 30% | 20% | 0% |
| 3. Extreme poverty | 37% | 20% | 0% |

(VUP, 2007).

Theoretical perspective

This study is based on the Keynes and Reform of Capitalism Theory (1964) Keynes stated that he expected the book to revolutionize "the way the world thinks about economic problems". In a much less widely noted passage of that letter, Keynes states that with that work he expected to make obsolete the conflictive basis of Ricardian economics.

This quotation encapsulates an important dimension of Keynes's political view of capitalism. In a nutshell, Keynes seemed to consider that the distributive conflict that had been at the heart of social tensions in capitalist economies (and inspired some of the most radical political movements) was much less important than the inability of these economies to explore their full potential. If these economies could be made to produce at their full potential, *all* incomes could rise, profits *and* wages. The conflictive basis of Ricardian economics resided in its assumption of Say's Law, that capitalist economies were, as a rule, operating at their full potential (Keynes, 1964).

If that assumption was correct, workers could only improve their living conditions if they were capable of reducing profits, when total output was given. Keynes believed that, with *The General Theory*, he would be able to demonstrate that output could be kept *permanently* at much higher levels than what was known then, improving everybody's living conditions or allowing rising incomes for given social groups without having to reduce any other groups' real incomes. In fact, he believed that the economy could maintain boom conditions, encouraging investment to the point where scarcity of capital itself could disappear and, technically, capitalism as such could be disposed off (Hirschman, 1977).

If this interpretation is correct, *enlightened* economic policy itself would work as *social reform*, and this seems precisely the way Keynes approached the question of the choice of economic policies that would be implied by his theory. As he put it in *The General Theory*: "Thus the remedy for the boom is not a higher rate of interest but a lower rate of interest. For that many enable the so-called boom to last. "The

right remedy for the trade cycle is not to be found in abolishing booms and thus keeping us permanently in a semi-slump; but in abolishing slumps and thus keeping us permanently in a quasi-boom” (Keynes, 1964).

Again, in the last chapter of *The General Theory*, Keynes identifies the two main problems of capitalist economies as being an excessive degree of income concentration and the inability of these economies to maintain full employment of their resources.

According to Keynes (1964) , solving the first problem would not be so hard. First, because, as Skidelsky rightly notes, Keynes was *not* an equalitarian. It was not concentration as such that was the problem, but *excessive* concentration. Excessive with respect to what? Keynes, as Schumpeter, accepted that a certain degree of inequality was socially functional, in the sense that it induced behaviors that resulted in a greater good for society as a whole. Thus, it was acceptable that entrepreneurs willing to face the uncertainties of investment and innovation should be properly rewarded. Society benefited from the larger accumulation of capital and from the increase in productivity.

However, concentration could increase beyond justifiable levels and become dysfunctional. Inheritances could be a source of dysfunctional concentration of income since individuals would enjoy riches without offering any compensation in return:

“I believe that the seeds of the intellectual decay of individualist capitalism are to be found in an institution which is not in the least characteristic of itself, but which it took over from the social system of feudalism which preceded it – namely, the hereditary principle. The hereditary principle in the transmission of wealth and the control of business is the reason why the leadership of the capitalist cause is weak and stupid.”

Moreover, the notion that consumption out of these riches could be considered as illegitimate to the point of threatening the political order had already been advanced in *The Economic Consequences of Peace* (Keynes, 1920).

Keynes was indeed a radical critic of capitalism, but not in the now usual meaning of the word *radical*. In economic terms, the reach of his criticism was focused on the promotion of full employment macroeconomic policies and the adoption of reforms that could either eliminate excess income concentration and/or help to support full employment policies. This should happen if distributive reforms could redistribute income away from richer people with low propensities to consume toward groups with higher propensities to consume. Increased consumption demand would stimulate investments besides raising the value of the income multiplier. Under these conditions, full employment policies would be much more efficient, with small increases in autonomous expenditures inducing large increases in total income and employment (Crotty, 1999).

Related studies

Household Deleveraging and Future Consumption Growth

U.S. household leverage, as measured by the ratio of debt to personal disposable income, increased modestly from 55% in 1960 to 65% by the mid-1980s. Then, over the next two decades, leverage proceeded to more than double, reaching an all-time high of 133% in 2007. That dramatic rise in debt was accompanied by a steady decline in the personal saving rate. The combination of higher debt and lower saving enabled personal consumption expenditures to grow faster than disposable income, providing a significant boost to U.S. economic growth over the period. In the long-run, however, consumption cannot grow faster than income because there is an upper limit to how much debt households can service, based on their incomes. For many U.S. households, current debt levels appear too high, as evidenced by the sharp rise in delinquencies and foreclosures in recent years. To achieve a sustainable level of debt relative to income, households may need to undergo a prolonged period of deleveraging, whereby debt is reduced and saving is increased. This *Economic Letter* discusses how a deleveraging of the U.S. household sector might affect the growth rate of consumption going forward (Lansing, 2005).

History provides examples of significant deleveraging episodes, both in the household and business sectors, which offer a basis for gauging how debt reduction may affect spending. From 1929 to 1933, in the midst of the Great Depression, nominal debt held by U.S. households declined by one-third (see James and Sylla 2006). In a contemporary account, Persons (1930, pp. 118-119) wrote, "[I]t is highly probable that a considerable volume of sales recently made were based on credit ratings only justifiable on the theory that flush times were to continue indefinitely....When the process of expanding credit ceases and we return to a normal basis of spending each year,...there must ensue a painful period of readjustment." More recently, private nonfinancial firms in Japan reduced their debt relative to GDP by roughly 30 percentage points over 10 years following the bursting of twin bubbles in stocks and real estate in the early 1990s. Firms slashed their debt by significantly reducing the growth of investment spending (Hyman, 1986).

Household borrowing behavior

Since 1960, the growth rate of real (inflation-adjusted) household debt in the United States has far outpaced the growth rates of real disposable income and real household wealth tied to either residential housing or stocks (Figure 1). A portion of long-run debt growth is likely attributable to credit industry innovation and product development that expanded consumer access to borrowed money. Beginning in 2000, however, the pace of debt accumulation accelerated dramatically. Much of the run-up in debt was mortgage-related. During the decade, a combination of factors including low interest rates, weak lending standards, the spread of exotic mortgages, and the growth of a global market for securitized loans promoted increased borrowing. Rising debt levels were accompanied by rising wealth. An influx of new and often speculative homebuyers with access to easy credit helped bid up prices to unprecedented levels relative to fundamentals, as measured by rents or disposable income. Equity extracted from rapidly appreciating home values provided hundreds of billions of dollars per year in spendable cash for households that was used to pay for a variety of goods and services (Persons, 1930).

The housing bubble burst in 2006. Since then, wealth tied to residential housing has declined dramatically. Wealth tied to stocks began to drop in 2007 with the onset of a financial crisis that triggered a global recession. Together, these events have wiped out a significant fraction of the collateral that previously helped support elevated levels of household debt. Going forward, downward pressure on debt is likely to come from both lenders and households. On the supply side, tighter lending standards will require more income, collateral, and documentation for any given loan. Demand for mortgage debt could also wane as expectations of future house price appreciation are adjusted downward to reflect market conditions. Concerns about future job security and the risk of foreclosure or bankruptcy may spur consumers to boost their precautionary saving. Moreover, the need to rebuild nest eggs held for college education or retirement may prompt consumers to shift toward a more saving-oriented lifestyle (idem).

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This study employed the descriptive design specifically the descriptive comparative and descriptive correlational strategies. Descriptive studies are non-experimental researches that describe the characteristics of a particular individual, or of a group. It deals with the relationship between variables, testing of hypothesis and development of generalizations and use of theories that have universal validity. It also involves events that have already taken place and may be related to present conditions. Further, descriptive surveys are used to discover causal relationships (descriptive correlational), differences (descriptive comparative), to provide precise quantitative description and to observe behavior. Qualitative and quantitative data were obtained through the use of questionnaire and interview. Secondary data were obtained from reports, textbooks, websites (internet) files and papers.

Research Population

The target population of 1473 was the VUP beneficiaries and the staff in charge of VUP intervention at Umurenge level (Kanyinya Sector).

The VUP beneficiaries: involved in research as source of information on the contribution of the VUP intervention on the Household Socio-economic status in Kanyinya sector.

The staff in charge of VUP in Kanyinya sector: are responsible for the provision of access to basic services of the VUP intervention and prepare and implement consolidated district development plans including Vision 2020 Umurenge Program, Ubudehe program and others.

Sample Size

The minimum sample size was computed using the Sloven's formula, which states that, for any given population, the required sample size is given by;

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e^2)}, \text{ Where;}$$

n = the required sample size; N = the known population size; and e = the margin of error, which is = 0.05. Given a total population of 1473 respondents of Kanyinya

Sector, a sample size was: $n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e^2)} : n = \frac{1473}{1 + 1473 * (0.05)^2} = 314$

Drawn from the population illustrated in Table

Table 3 : Respondents of the Study

| Respondent category | Target | Sample Size |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| VUP beneficiaries | 1105 | 236 |
| Staff in charge of VUP and local leaders | 368 | 78 |
| Total | 1473 | 314 |

Source: primary data, August 2012

Sampling Procedure

The researcher adopted purposive sampling to select the sample size. This is where one selects participants who have the required information according to the objectives of his/her study. The participants were selected according to the researcher's interest in them.

In this study, we selected the VUP beneficiaries as target population of research who can give us the perfect information on VUP intervention on their household socio-economic status.

The employees in charge of Vision 2020 Umurenge program and other projects at sector level and local leaders were chosen because they are an important key component of the information of VUP services, by bridging between the need of service delivery to the VUP beneficiaries.

Research Instruments

The research tools utilized in this study include the following: (a) face sheet to gather data on the respondents' profile (age, gender, marital status, education, experience); b) researcher devised questionnaires to determine the extent of intervention of Vision 2020 Umurenge Program. The response mode of the questionnaire on compliance is indicated as: Strongly agree (1), agree (2), disagree (3), strongly disagree (4); c) researcher suggested also questionnaire to determine the level of Growth of Household of Kanyinya Sector and its relation with VUP intervention. The scoring system of this instrument is as follows: Strongly agree (1), agree (2), disagree (3), strongly disagree (4).

Validity and Reliability of the instruments

The validity of the data collected was done by computing Content Validity Index (CVI). If CVI is greater than 0.7, the instruments would be considered as valid. From the appendix IVD, the computed CVI of 0.9 is greater than 0.7 and therefore the instrument is valid.

Reliability of data collected in the study was tested using Cronbach's Alpha scores as provided by SPSS, and results suggest that almost multi-item scales had high reliabilities with Alpha above 0.5 with overall Alpha 0.775 (IV) and 0.832 (DV) respectively as shown appendix.

Data Gathering Procedures

Before the administration of the questionnaires

The researcher requested for an introduction letter from the School of Postgraduate Studies and Research (SPGSR) addressed to the authorities of Kanyinya sector under study for the researcher to be permitted to conduct the study. The researcher prepared the questionnaires and sat with selected research assistants to discuss and brief them on the sampling techniques and data gathering procedures.

The researcher utilized the table on respondents (population study) to determine the number of participants.

During the administration of the questionnaires

Specifically, the researcher together with three research assistants requested the respondents: (1) to sign the informed consent; (2) to answer all questions hence leave no item unanswered; (3) to avoid biases and to be objective in answering the questionnaires.

The researcher together with research assistants ensured that retrieving the questionnaires was done within two weeks from the date of distribution. All questionnaires retrieved were checked to ensure they were completely filled in.

After the administration of the questionnaires

The data collected was organized, collated, summarized, statistically treated and drafted in tables using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

Data analysis

Profile of the respondent

To determine the profile of the respondents, the frequency and percentage distribution were used.

The mean was used to compute the level of each variable. An item analysis based on the mean scores and ranks reflected the strengths and weaknesses of the respondents in terms of VUP intervention and Household Socio-economic growth. To interpret the obtained data, the following numerical values and descriptions were used:

| Mean Range | Interpretation |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 3.26-4.00 | Very High |
| 2.51-3.25 | High |
| 1.76-2.50 | Moderate |
| 1.00-1.75 | Low |

To test relationships between variables

The correlation coefficient was used to test the degree of relationship between variables.

To test effects between variables

Regression analysis was used to test the effects between dependent variables and independent variables under study.

Ethical Considerations

To ensure utmost confidentiality for the respondents and the data provided by them as well as reflect ethics practiced in this study, the following was done:

1. All questionnaires were coded to provide anonymity of respondents.
2. The respondents were requested to sign the informed consent.
3. Authors quoted in this study were recognized through citations and referencing.
4. A written communication to the authors of the standardized instrument on organization's performance to solicit permission to use the standardized questionnaire.
5. Presentation of findings was generalized.

Limitations of the Study

The researcher argues an acceptable (significance level of 0.05) 5% of margin of error in view of the following anticipated threats to validity with relevance to this study:

- 1. Testing:** Differences in conditions and time when the data was obtained from respondents by different people on different days at different hours. This was minimized by orienting and briefing the research assistants on the sampling techniques and data gathering procedures.
- 2. Instrumentation:** The research instrument on VUP intervention and Household growth is not standardized. A validity and reliability test was done to produce a credible research tool.
- 3. Extraneous variables:** The researcher did not have control over the extraneous variables such as honesty of the respondents, personal biases and descriptive nature of the design. For untruthfulness where some of the respondents were expected not

to say the truth, the researcher probed the respondents further to establish the truth when it deemed necessary and personal biasness were also avoided by the researcher.

4. Attrition: The researcher experienced loss of respondents over the course of the study, such as travelers, sick, refusal/withdrawal to participate but the researcher gave out more questionnaires than the required number to reduce on this.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Profile of Respondents

Respondents in this study were described according to gender, age, marital status, Poverty status, family size, the work status, and the VUP components participants. In each case, respondents were asked through a closed ended questionnaire, to provide their respective profile information, to enable the researcher to classify and compare them accordingly. Their responses were analyzed using frequencies and percentage distributions as summarized in table 2 below:

Table 4
The Profile of the Respondents

| Categories | Frequency | Percentage |
|--|------------------|-------------------|
| SEX OF THE RESPONDENT | | |
| Male | 107 | 34.1 |
| Female | 207 | 65.9 |
| Total | 314 | 100 |
| AGE OF THE RESPONDENT | | |
| Below 20 years | 48 | 15.3 |
| Between 20-30years | 64 | 20.4 |
| Between 30- 40 years | 159 | 50.6 |
| Above 40 years | 43 | 13.7 |
| Total | 314 | 100 |
| MARITAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENT | | |
| Single | 96 | 30.6 |
| Married | 46 | 14.6 |
| Divorced/separated | 28 | 8.9 |
| Widower | 144 | 45.9 |
| Total | 314 | 100 |
| POVERTY STATUS OF THE RESPONDENT | | |
| Extreme poor | 111 | 35.4 |
| Very poor | 160 | 51 |
| Poor | 43 | 13.6 |
| Total | 314 | 100 |
| THE NUMBER OF PERSON IN THE HOUSEHOLD | | |
| Below 2 persons | 79 | 25.2 |
| Between 2-5 persons | 123 | 39.2 |
| Between 5-8 persons | 112 | 35.6 |
| Total | 314 | 100 |
| THE WORK STATUS | | |
| Wage farm | 144 | 45.9 |
| Wage non-farmer | 28 | 8.9 |
| Small scale farmer | 96 | 30.6 |
| Independent non-farm | 46 | 14.6 |
| Total | 314 | 100 |
| THE COMPONENT OF VUP PARTICIPATED | | |
| Public work | 192 | 61.1 |
| Credit package | 79 | 25.2 |
| Direct support | 43 | 13.7 |
| Total | 314 | 100 |

Sources: Primary data, 2012

The table above shows that most respondents in the study sample were Female (65.9%), indicating that the number of Vision 2020 Umurenge Program beneficiaries is dominated by female as compared to male (34.1%) this is normal because in Rwanda there are more women than men. This is one of the consequences of 1994 Genocide where more men were killed and others were part of killers and are now in jail.

Regarding marital status, most respondents in the study were widowers who represents (45.9%), single (orphans) represent (30.6%), Married people represent (14.6%), divorced/separated and Illegal married represent (8.9%). This indicated that the rate of widowers and orphans people being high shows that many poor-households headed by widowers and orphans who were classified in the vulnerable people who need support of the vision2020 Umurenge program acts.

About respondents' age group, majority of them were between 35 - 44 old years who represent (36.2%), the interval age of between 21-34 old year's represents(30.7%), respondents of 45-54 old year's represent(18.9%), who above 55 old year's represent (9.4%) while very few are under 21 old years (only 4.7%). This is an indication that many people under study are in the interval age of [30-40] who represent (50.6%), between 20 and 30 years represent (20.4%), below 20 years represent 15.3% and above 40 years represent (13.7%). This interval age of 30-40 and the under 20years, these people, most of them benefited in the public works and credit package and the above 40 years, more of them benefited in direct support because their interval age is positioned in dependence ratio (inactive people: Old age, handicaps).

According to the poverty status of the respondent in Kanyinya sector, the priority of being the VUP beneficiary is to be alive in extreme poor, in very poor or in poor categories. In our case the respondent under study the extreme poor represent (35.4%), very poor represent 51% and poor people represent 13.6%.

About respondent's work status in the population under study, the majority of the respondents worked in the wage farm represent (45.9%), who worked in small scale farm represent 30.6 %, the independent non-farm represents (14.6%), and the wage non-farm represent 8.9 %. This is normal because more vulnerable people, they do not have land ownership sometimes they may hire the land for

doing small scale farm, and others seek the wage through the farm activities. The small land is the main source of poverty in these people because possession of land as factor of production gives opportunity to access on credit. Land is considered as collateral to acquire loan in financial institution and land is the source of food crops that are consumed. This person work status was the main criteria in order to be the VUP beneficiary.

Regarding the number of persons in the household (family size), Low education of the family planning and contraceptive method may conduct people in poverty status, the respondent under study more of them possess more than 2 people by family. The researcher found that the family which possesses Between 2 and 5 persons represent 39.2%, between 5 and 8 persons per family represent 35.6%. These results indicated that the VUP beneficiaries in Kanyinya, many households have more than 5 members.

About components of the VUP participated by the beneficiaries, the high rate of beneficiaries positioned in the public works who represent 61.1%, credits package represent 25.2% and direct support covered 14.6%. This a good indication that the government of Rwanda aimed to mobilize the programs and project funds in the poverty alleviation.

Extent of intervention of VUP in Kanyinya sector

Before the exploratory of the relationship between the household growth and the Vision 2020 Umurenge program in Kanyinya Sector, the researcher had the aim of determining the extent of VUP interventions and the sub-variables of socio-economic status in this area. All items were Likert scaled using four points ranging between 1= strongly disagree, 2= Disagree, 3= agree, 4= strongly agree. Their responses were analyzed and described using "means" as summarized in table below:

Results in table 2a indicate the extent of Vision 2020 Umurenge program interventions. For example, respondent rated that the VUP helped him/her to tackle extreme poverty to foster entrepreneurship and off-farm employment opportunities to be very highly at (mean=3.2771), equivalent to strongly agree and the VUP taught him/her to work with Financial Services at very high level of (mean=3.4331),

equivalent to strongly Agree. Others information obtained in this research about the VUP interventions, the VUP contributed in the handcraft skills, Help small business projects, and also contributed in socio-economic activities. To get a summary picture on how the VUP intervene in the household growth in Kanyinya sector , the index of average mean was computed where results on table above show that the average mean index derived in all items related to the VUP interventions is (mean=3.0398). These results indicated the VUP interventions contributed at high level in socio-economic status of former poor in Kanyinya Sector.

Table 5 A
Extent of intervention of VUP in Kanyinya sector

| Categories | Mean | Interpretation | Rank |
|---|--------------|----------------|------|
| VUP intervention | | | |
| VUP taught me to work with Financial Services. | 3.43 | Very high | 1 |
| VUP helped me to tackle extreme poverty to foster entrepreneurship and off-farm employment opportunities. | 3.28 | Very High | 2 |
| I am doing small business with loan offered by VUP. | 3.04 | High | 3 |
| With the VUP support I have access to social economic activities. | 3.01 | High | 4 |
| I regularly receive support from VUP in form of cash per month. | 3.01 | High | 5 |
| With VUP support I developed handcraft skills. | 2.47 | Moderate | 6 |
| Average Mean | 3.04 | High | |
| VUP and poverty reduction | | | |
| With VUP supports I moved from lower level of poverty to the next higher category of poverty. | 3.31 | Very high | 1 |
| With VUP I moved from thatched roof house to a tiled roof house one | 3.17 | High | 2 |
| With VUP supports I graduated from "Poor" category to "Well off" category. | 3.05 | High | 3 |
| I have my own small business; I can pay me basic needs like soap, food, etc. | 2.92 | High | 4 |
| I am aware of development government priorities. | 2.85 | High | 5 |
| I moved from isolated rural housing to planned resettlement housing | 2.17 | Moderate | 6 |
| Average Mean | 2.909 | High | |
| Over all mean | 2.975 | High | |

Source : Primary Data, August 2012

Key for interpretation of means

| Mean Range | Interpretation |
|------------|----------------|
| 3.26-4.00 | Very High |
| 2.51-3.25 | High |
| 1.76-2.50 | Moderate |
| 1.00-1.75 | Low |

Concerning VUP and poverty reduction Results in table above indicated the contribution of the Vision 2020 Umurenge program on Poverty status shifting and economic growth in Kanyinya Sector. For example, respondent rated that With VUP supports they moved from lower level of poverty to the next higher category to be very highly at (mean=3.3057), equivalent to strongly agree and they moved from isolated rural housing to planned resettlement housing to be moderate level of (mean=2.1688), equivalent to disagree, other thing they are aware of development government priorities at high level of 2.8471. To get a summary picture on how the VUP intervene in poverty status variations and economic growth in Kanyinya sector , the index of average mean was computed where results on table above show that the average mean index derived in all items related to the poverty status and economic growth is (mean=2.9097). These results indicated that the VUP acts contributed at high level in poverty status shifting and economic growth in Kanyinya Sector.

The researcher also looked at VUP intervention in form of access to financial services and access to education. Table 2B shows the mean ratings on these two aspects of VUP intervention.

Table 5 B:

**Extent of intervention of VUP in Kanyinya sector in Terms of Access to
financial services and Education**

| Items | Mean | Interpretation | Rank |
|---|--------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Access to financial services with VP | | | |
| I have an account in a bank because I wish request for a loan. | 3.47 | Very high | 1 |
| Being mobilized buy VUP I opened an account in a bank Sacco. | 3.32 | Very high | 2 |
| I got a loan to perform my business from VUP via Umurenge Sacco. | 2.79 | High | 3 |
| I have an account in a bank because I wish my money to be secured | 2.50 | Moderate | 4 |
| I wish to open an account in a Bank but, the bank is located far from my home. | 2.43 | Moderate | 5 |
| I can't open an account in a Bank because I have a safe place to keep my Money. | 1.72 | Low | 6 |
| Average mean | 2.703 | High | |
| Access to education with VUP | | | |
| I can only read and write Kinyarwanda | 3.28 | Very High | 1 |
| I have primary level. | 3.21 | High | 2 |
| I can't write and read. | 3.03 | High | 3 |
| I have Bachelor's degree. | 1.81 | Moderate | 4 |
| I have senior six levels. | 1.61 | Low | 5 |
| I can read and write Kinyarwanda and French or English | 1.39 | Low | 6 |
| Average Mean | 2.38 | Moderate | |
| Overall Mean | 2.542 | High | |

Source : Primary Data, August 2012

Key for interpretation of means

| Mean Range | Interpretation |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 3.26-4.00 | Very High |
| 2.51-3.25 | High |
| 1.76-2.50 | Moderate |
| 1.00-1.75 | Low |

Results table above indicated that,, the respondent rated that they opened an account in the bank because, they anticipated to request the loan, this is to be very high level of (mean=3.4713) equivalent to strongly agree, and other rated that due to the VUP mobilization they opened an account in the bank of Umurenge SACCO in order to ensure their money to be secured and the bank is located nearest of their home at very high level of (mean=3.3153), equivalent to strongly agree. To get a summary picture on how the VUP interfere in the access to financial services in Kanyinya sector , the index of average mean was computed where results on table above show that the average mean index derived in all items related to the access to financial services is (mean=2.7033),equivalent to Agree. These results indicated that the VUP support taught their beneficiaries the culture of saving and financial services.

Regarding access to education with VUP, the results in the above table VUP beneficiaries rated that they have never been to school and others have completed primary education level at very high and high level and few who have a bachelor's degree level at moderate level (Authorities). For example, respondent rated that" I can't write and read" to be high level of (mean =3.0287), equivalent to Agree and they can read and write Kinyarwanda at very high level of (mean=3.2739), equivalent to strongly agree. Others rated that they attended primary level at high level of (mean=3.2006), equivalent to Agree and few number of them were local authorities in charge of VUP who did a bachelor's degree at moderate level of mean = 1.8057, equivalent to disagree. To get a summary picture on the education background the VUP beneficiaries in Kanyinya sector , the index of average mean was computed where results on table above show that the average mean index derived in all items related to the access to education is (mean=2.3826),equivalent to disagree.

In the actual sense, this has a negative effect on production and wealth hence poverty. Life condition management is proportional to educational level of the People, in this research we found that education level of these respondents is the main cause of being poor. Note that the education level is one of the criteria for people to be included in the VUP program.

The other aspect of intervention of VUP which the researcher examined was intervention to improve health conditions of the people and gender equality awareness. Table 2C presents the means for the two aspects in question.

Table 5 C:
Extent of Intervention of VUP in Kanyinya Sector

| Items | Mean | Interpretation | Rank |
|--|--------------|-----------------|------|
| Health improvement with VUP | | | |
| After VUP, we could buy clothes and shoes. | 3.49 | Very High | 1 |
| Before VUP, we could not buy clothes and shoes. | 3.41 | Very high | 2 |
| After VUP, we could pay medical insurance. | 3.07 | High | 3 |
| Before VUP, we could pay school fees of my children. | 3.07 | High | 4 |
| After VUP, we ate two or three times a day. | 3.04 | High | 5 |
| After VUP, we could pay school fees of my children. | 2.66 | High | 6 |
| Before VUP, we could not pay medical insurance. | 2.41 | Moderate | 7 |
| Before VUP, sometimes we did not eat for all day. | 2.37 | Moderate | 8 |
| Before VUP, we ate two or three times a day. | 1.72 | Low | 9 |
| Average Mean | 2.46 | Moderate | |
| Gender equality awareness | | | |
| VUP hires poor persons for public works with respect of gender equality. | 3.03 | High | 1 |
| Women and men are treated equally before local authority | 2.98 | High | 2 |
| Women have access to loan and financial support. | 2.98 | High | 3 |
| I am aware of gender equality. | 2.76 | High | 4 |
| I do not experience problems related to gender violence. | 2.20 | Moderate | 5 |
| All children are sent to school irrespective to their gender. | 1.54 | Low | 6 |
| Average Mean | 2.58 | High | |
| Over all mean | 2.520 | High | |

Source Primary data, August 2012

Key for interpretation of means

| Mean Range | Interpretation |
|------------|----------------|
| 3.26-4.00 | Very High |
| 2.51-3.25 | High |
| 1.76-2.50 | Moderate |
| 1.00-1.75 | Low |

Results in table 2C indicate the level of VUP contribution on Health improvement and combat malnutrition in the population and gender equality awareness under study. For example, respondents rated that Before VUP, sometimes they did not eat for all day to be moderate level at (mean=2.3726), equivalent to disagree and After VUP, they ate two or three times a day at high level of (mean=3.0382), equivalent to agree and After VUP, they could pay medical insurance to be high level at (mean=3.0701), equivalent to agree. To get a summary picture on how the VUP contributed on Health improvement and Combat malnutrition, the average mean index was computed where results on table above show that the average mean index derived in all items related to the Health improvement and malnutrition is moderate level at (mean=2.4633), equivalent to disagree. These results indicated that the VUP contributed in Health improvement and combat malnutrition in Kanyinya sector especially in the population who participated in the VUP activities.

Regarding gender awareness, results indicate the level of VUP in the Gender equality awareness respect. For example, respondents rated that VUP hires poor persons for public works with respect of gender equality to be high level at (mean=3.0287), equivalent to Agree and Women and men are treated equally before local authority to be high level at (mean=2.9809), equivalent to agree. To get a summary picture on how the VUP intervene in the gender equality principles, the average mean index was computed where results on table above show that the average mean index derived in all items related the Gender equality awareness is high level at (mean=2.5822), equivalent to agree. These results indicated that the gender equality awareness is respected at all level (legal, socio-economic activities etc.) in Kanyinya sector.

Levels of House Hold Growth in Kanyinya Sector

In this point of the research, we were interested to find out how VUP put into consideration the population on access to services, to public infrastructure and safe water by referring to the indications of the after VUP implementation. These were analyzed using the level of respondent's perceptions. All items were Likert scaled using four points ranging between 1= strongly disagree, 2= Disagree, 3= agree, 4=

strongly agree. Their responses were analyzed and described using “means” as summarized in table below:

Table 6: A
The levels of house hold growth in Kanyinya sector

| Items | Mean | Interpretation | Rank |
|--|---------------|----------------|------|
| Before VUP, my source of cooking was firewood. | 3.30 | Very high | 1 |
| Before VUP, we used unsafe water to clean and to prepare food and we dunk unclean water. | 3.03 | High | 2 |
| Before VUP, my house was located far from the road. | 3.01 | High | 3 |
| Before VUP, we use candle as mean of lighting. | 3.00 | High | 4 |
| Before VUP,I couldn't have any source of information and communication(radio,TV,phone). | 2.96 | High | 5 |
| After VUP, we possess a radio and mobile phone as source of information and communication. | 2.93 | High | 6 |
| After VUP, I bought bicycle as mean of transport. | 2.92 | High | 7 |
| After VUP, I live near by the road constructed by the VUP activities. | 2.79 | High | 8 |
| After VUP, we used charcoal as source of cooking. | 2.69 | High | 9 |
| Before VUP, I could not afford any source of transport. | 2.65 | High | 10 |
| After VUP, we have easy access to safe and clean water. | 2.56 | High | 11 |
| After VUP, We use oil lamp as mean of lighting. | 2.07 | Moderate | 12 |
| After VUP, we are connected to electricity distribution. | 1.75 | Low | 13 |
| Average Mean | 2.5279 | High | |

Source: Primary Data, August 2012

Key for interpretation of means

| Mean Range | Interpretation |
|------------|----------------|
| 3.26-4.00 | Very High |
| 2.51-3.25 | High |
| 1.76-2.50 | Moderate |
| 1.00-1.75 | Low |

Results in table 3A indicate the level of VUP contribution on Putting into consideration the people of Kanyinya on the access of public infrastructure, access to services, and the access to safe water. For example, respondents rated that After VUP, they live near by the road constructed by the VUP activities to be high level at (mean=2.7969), equivalent to Agree and After VUP, we have easy access to safe and clean water at high level of (mean= 2.6879), equivalent to agree and After VUP, we possess a radio and mobile phone as source of information and communication

to be high level at (mean=2.9268), equivalent to agree. To get a summary picture on how the VUP contributed on Access to services, public infrastructure, Safe water. The average mean index was computed where results on table above show that the average mean index derived in all items related to Access to services, public infrastructure, Safe water is High level at (mean=2.5279), equivalent to agree. These results indicated that the VUP contributed in the access to Public infrastructure, access to services, and the access to safe water in the population of Kanyinya sector.

Table 6 B**The levels of house hold growth in Kanyinya sector**

| Items | Mean | Interpretation | Rank |
|--|--------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Before VUP, I was attacked by Hydraulic disease like diarrhea, typhoid, Amibiase and ascariasis | 3.17 | High | 1 |
| After VUP, I use improved latrine. | 3.13 | High | 2 |
| Before VUP, I used unimproved latrine. | 3.07 | High | 3 |
| After VUP, I use tip tap" Kandagirukarabe or basin to wash hand before hand before eating and when I am from the toilet. | 2.36 | Moderate | 4 |
| After VUP, I have basic knowledge on sanitation methods. | 1.99 | Moderate | 5 |
| Before VUP, I didn't wash my hand before eating and when I get out of toilet. | 1.92 | Moderate | 6 |
| Before VUP, I used bush as toilet. | 1.73 | Low | 7 |
| Before VUP, I used neighbor's latrine. | 1.73 | Low | 8 |
| After VUP, I rarely safe from hydraulic diseases. | 1.60 | Low | 9 |
| Average mean | 2.108 | Moderate | |
| Unemployment reduction with VUP | | | |
| I am hired VUP public works. | 3.29 | Very High | 1 |
| With VUP loan I managed to run my own small business. | 3.09 | High | 2 |
| I look after cow donated by Girinka program. | 2.96 | High | 3 |
| I am employed in business financed by VUP. | 2.82 | High | 4 |
| I have more than one remunerated job/work. | 1.91 | Moderate | 5 |
| I am currently busy with modern agriculture work. | 1.84 | Moderate | 6 |
| Average Mean | 2.65 | High | |
| OVER ALL MEAN | 2.379 | | |

Source: Primary Data, August 2012

Key for interpretation of means

| Mean Range | Interpretation |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 3.26-4.00 | Very High |
| 2.51-3.25 | High |
| 1.76-2.50 | Moderate |
| 1.00-1.75 | Low |

Results in table 3B indicate the level of VUP contribution on the access to improved sanitation methods in the households and unemployment reduction of Kanyinya sector. For example, respondents rated that After VUP, they use improved latrine to be high level at (mean=3.1306), equivalent to Agree and After VUP, they have also basic knowledge on sanitation methods to be moderate level at

(mean=1.9968), equivalent to disagree and they use "tip tap" Kandagirukarabe or basin to wash hand before eating and when they are from the toilet. To get a summary picture on how the VUP contributed on Access to the improved sanitation methods, the average mean index was computed where results on table above show that the average mean index derived in all items related to Access to improved sanitation methods is moderate level at (mean=2.1075), equivalent to agree. These results indicated that the VUP contributed in the access to improved sanitation method in the population of Kanyinya sector at moderate level.

Unemployment Reduction With VUP

Results above for example, respondents rated that With the VUP loan they managed to run their own small business to be high level at (mean=3.0955), equivalent to Agree and they are hired in the VUP public works as job creation to be very high level at (mean=3.2866), equivalent to strongly agree. To get a summary picture on how the VUP contributed on Employment opportunities and unemployment reduction, the average mean index was computed where results on table above show that the average mean index derived in all items related VUP with unemployment reduction is high level at (mean=2.6507), equivalent to agree. These results indicated that the VUP contributed in job creation and unemployment reduction in Kanyinya sector.

Correlation Analysis

Significant relationship between level of household growth and the extent of intervention of VUP in Kanyinya sector

The last objective in this study was to establish whether there is a significant relationship between level of household growth and extent of intervention of VUP in Kanyinya sector, there for it was hypothesized that there is a significant correlation between household growth and intervention of VUP in Kanyinya sector. And to test this null hypothesis, the researcher correlated the mean indices on household growth and those on intervention of VUP using the Pearson's Linear correlation Coefficient (PLCC) and results are indicated in table 4;

Table 7:

Significant relationship between level of household growth and the extent of intervention of VUP in Kanyinya sector

| Variables correlated | r-value | Sig | Interpretation | Decision on Ho |
|---|---------|------|-------------------------|----------------|
| Household growth Vs intervention of VUP | .301 | .000 | Significant correlation | Rejected |

Source: Primary Data, 2012

Table above indicates that the VUP intervention and Household Socio-economic Status, their correlation was moderate positive correlation of ($r=0.301$, sign. value= 0.000). The test statistics indicated that the null hypothesis is rejected because the VUP intervention is significantly correlated with the Household Socio-economic Status and their significance is 0.000 is less than 0.05 . This correlation is a moderate positive correlation because in Kanyinya Sector there are other factors which can determine the level of Household socio-economic Status like other Government policies (Ubudehe, Girinka Program...) on poverty reduction and life condition improvement.

Regression analysis

Regression analysis is a statistical tool for the investigation of relationships between variables. Usually, the investigator seeks to ascertain the causal effect of one variable upon another. In our study we wanted to test the effect applied by the independent variable of the VUP intervention on dependent variable of the Household Socio-economic Status in Kanyinya Sector.

Table 8:

Regression between household growth and Intervention

| Variables regressed | Adjusted r^2 | F-value | Sig. | Interpretation | Decision on H_0 |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Vision2020 Umurenge program VS Household Socio-economic Status | 0.088 | 31.042 | 0.000 | Significant effect | Rejected |
| Coefficients | Beta | t-value | Sig. | | |
| (Constant) | | 10.809 | 0.000 | Significant effect | Rejected |
| VUP intervention | 0.301 | 5.572 | 0.000 | Significant effect | Rejected |

Source: Primary data, 2012

According to the regression analysis results in table, the variables included in the model (VUP interventions) account for 8.8% variations in the dependent variable (Household socio-economic status) in Kanyinya sector, indicated adjusted r-square of 0.088. Results revealed that the independent variable of VUP intervention positively and significantly affect the dependent variable, household Socio-economic status, ($F=31.042$, sig. =0.000). These results lead to the conclusion that contribution of VUP intervention has significant effects on the level of household Socio-economic Status in Kanyinya Sector. The regression coefficients in the table indicate that the variable of VUP intervention has significant effect on household Socio-economic Status due to its contribution in the model: ($\beta=0.301$, sig. = 0.000). After getting these results researcher concludes that Null hypothesis is accepted

because sign. Value of 0.000 in the model is less than 0.05. Therefore our Data provide enough evidence to accept that VUP intervention has a significance relationship and significance effect on household Socio-economic Status in Kanyinya sector, meaning that VUP activities has a great positive impact on household growth of the population under study.

CHAPTER FIVE

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

Findings

This study was set to find out the relationship between household growth and intervention of VUP in Kanyinya Sector Nyarugenge District Rwanda. It was guided by four specific objectives, that included determining the i) profile of respondents in terms of age, gender, marital status, poverty status, number of persons by household, work status and poverty status; ii) determining the extent of intervention of VUP in Kanyinya sector; iii) determining the level of household growth in Kanyinya sector; iv) and the relationship between household growth and intervention of VUP.

The findings indicate that, $\frac{3}{4}$ of respondents were the VUP beneficiaries where 61.1% classified in the Public work, 25.2% in the credit package, and 13.7% in the direct support and we also found that to be the VUP beneficiaries it is necessary to prioritize the vulnerable people on basis of their poverty status where 35.4% were in extreme poor of life condition, 51.0% were in very poor, and 13.6% were live in poor categories. and other part $\frac{1}{3}$ of our respondents were the staff in charge of the VUP activities at sector level who showed the impacts of the VUP on life condition improvement and its contribution in welfare of their population and they showed the challenges faced the VUP during its implementation.

The level of the household growth in Kanyinya sector, the findings of this research showed me that many household in Kanyinya sector have the family size of between 2 and 5 persons at 32.2% and many of them had the work status of wage farm at 45.9% meant that the predominant economic activities in this sector is agriculture, and the independent non-farm occupied 14.6%, this include the informal sector trade. other thing many households are headed by the women.

The level of the VUP intervention in Kanyinya Sector, in this point the research findings showed us that the average mean index derived in all items related to the

VUP intervention is (mean=3.0398). These results indicated that the VUP interventions contributed at high level in the household growth of Kanyinya sector.

The relationship and the effects between the household growth and the VUP intervention in Kanyinya sector, in this point, the findings reveals that these two variables were correlated at ($r=0.301$) and the VUP intervention contributes to the Household growth with the regression coefficient (Beta =0.301), this results indicated that the VUP intervention plays a major the role in household Socio-economic development in Kanyinya Sector.

Conclusion

From the purpose of the study, the researcher generated the following conclusions;

The first purpose was to test hypothesis of non significance relationship between Vision 2020 Umurenge Program intervention and Household Growth of Kanyinya Sector. The VUP acts explore all possible way of efficiently delivering its services through its support to beneficiaries living in the sector, based on findings the living conditions of VUP beneficiaries have considerably increased since they started to benefit from VUP supports.

The second purpose was to validate the existing information related to the theory to which the study is basing. The Keynesian (1964) theory where he stated that "the output could be kept permanently at much higher levels than it was known then by improving everybody's living conditions or allowing rising income for given social group without having to reduce any other groups real incomes" is proved in this study.

The third one was to generate new knowledge based on findings of this study. The finds from this research showed how much the government financial support and sensitization of beneficiaries has a very positive effect on household growth and poverty rate reduction by creating of jobs, teaching beneficiaries to run their own businesses and improving they way they perform their different activities (farming for example) this improve their life conditions and mindset.

The fourth purpose was to bridge the gaps identified in previous studies where by Swift (1979) in his study of Household income and expenditures stated that "an inventory of major household goods gives a good indication of investment and consumption patterns". In his study, he did not mention how household can be helped or supported to increase their investments or how their investments influence the household living conditions which were the concern of this study.

Recommendation

From the findings and the conclusions of the study, the researcher recommends that the Government subsidies and bank credits should be increased in favor of vulnerable people who live on agriculture and small trade. This will open opportunities in investing in land conservation and will reduce overdependence on agriculture since with credits people can switch from agriculture and set up other non-farm income generating activities.

- The government should continue its initiatives of sensitizing the parents to send their children to the school in order to decrease the rate of illiteracy. Findings showed a big percentage of VUP beneficiaries who can't even read or write their mother language "Kinyarwanda";
- Measures to control population growth should be the government priority in order to deal with land scarcity, living standard of population and poverty. Because most of poor people, VUP beneficiaries are landless while they have more than five children in average;
- Local leaders should emphasize on sanitation methods, findings showed a number of VUP beneficiaries who don't have latrines or don't have improved one and are not familiar with sanitation habits;
- Market development is a critical measure to enable rural people to lift themselves out of poverty. Increased spending on rural road construction is a key component of such development, and policymakers should understand this point.
- Grouped settlement "Umudugudu" should continue to be emphasized on by the Government of Rwanda in the whole country since this will avail the agriculture space and reduce land scarcity problem. This measure shall positively affect the living conditions of poor people in particular and of all Rwandans in general because the landless is the main problem of the poverty.

Areas for Further Research

This study is limited to Kanyinya sector, however the following study is recommended:

- Analyzing institutional arrangements for encouraging the development and welfare of population through Entrepreneurship of small business, tourism, handcrafts, cooperatives, etc.

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**OFFICE OF THE HEAD OF DEPARTMENT, ECONOMICS AND
MANAGEMENT SCIENCES
COLLEGE OF HIGHER DEGREES AND RESEARCH (CHDR)**

Date: September 9, 2012

**RE: REQUEST FOR ZANINKA OLIVE MBA/43806/92/DF
TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN YOUR ORGANIZATION**

The above mentioned is a bonafide student of Kampala International University pursuing Masters of Business Administration.

she is currently conducting a research entitled "**Vision 2020 Umurenge Program (VUP) and Household Growth in Rural Area Kanyinya Sector, Rwanda.**"

Your organization has been identified as a valuable source of information pertaining to her research project. The purpose of this letter is to request you to avail her with the pertinent information she may need.

Any information shared with her from your organization shall be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Any assistance rendered to her will be highly appreciated.

Yours truly,



Mr. Malinga Ramadhan
**Head of Department,
Economics and Management Sciences, (CHDR)**

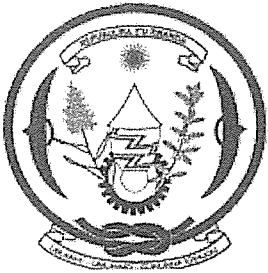
NOTED BY:

Dr. Sofia Sol T. Gatte
Principal-CHDR



REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

Kanyinya on 18th September 2012



**KIGALI CITY
NYARUGENGE DISTRICT
KANYINYA SECTOR**

To: ZANINKA Olive

Dear Madam

Re: Respond to your request

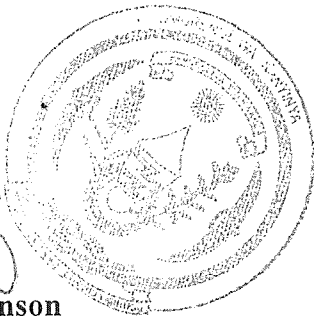
In reference to your letter, asking access to Vision 2020 Umurenge Program documentation and data collection from VUP beneficiaries within Kanyinya Sector for your academic thesis.

We would like to inform you that we respond positively to your request and you can start to collect the information that you need, but before you access the information from VUP beneficiaries you can contact the basic authority (Cell level and Umudugudu level) for orientation.

Best regard,


KARANGWA Johnson

Executive Secretary of Kanyinya Sector



APPENDIX III : TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR THE RESPONDENTS

Dear Sir/ Madam,
Greetings!

I am a Master's candidate in MBA of Kampala International University. Part of the requirements for the award is a Thesis. My study is entitled **VISION 2020 UMURENGE PROGRAM AND HOUSEHOLD GROWTH IN KANYINYA SECTOR, NYARUGENGE DISTRICT, RWANDA.**

Within this context, may I request you to participate in this study by answering the questionnaires. Kindly do not leave any option unanswered. Any data you will provide shall be for academic purposes only and no information of such kind shall be disclosed to others.

May I retrieve the questionnaire within five days (5)?

Thank you very much in advance.

Yours faithfully,

Mrs Olive ZANINKA

APPENDIX IV : CLEARANCE FROM ETHICS COMMITTEE

Date: **25 July 2012**

Candidate's Data

Name : **Olive ZANINKA**

Reg.#: **MBA/43806/92/DF**

Course: **MBA**

Title of Study: **VISION 2020 UMURENGE PROGRAM AND HOUSEHOLD GROWTH IN KANYINYA SECTOR, NYARUGENGE DISTRICT, RWANDA.**

Ethical Review Checklist

The study reviewed considered the following:

- ☐ Physical Safety of Human Subjects
- ☐ Psychological Safety
- ☐ Emotional Security
- ☐ Privacy
- ☐ Written Request for Author of Standardized Instrument
- ☐ Coding of Questionnaires/Anonymity/Confidentiality
- ☐ Permission to Conduct the Study
- ☐ Informed Consent
- ☐ Citations/Authors Recognized

Results of Ethical Review

- ☐ Approved
- ☐ Conditional (to provide the Ethics Committee with corrections)
- ☐ Disapproved/ Resubmit Proposal

Ethics Committee (Name and Signature)

Chairperson _____

Members _____

APPENDIX V : INFORMED CONSENT

I am giving my consent to be part of the research study of Mrs. Olive ZANINKA that will focus on **VISION 2020 UMURENGE PROGRAM AND HOUSEHOLD GROWTH IN KANYINYA SECTOR, NYARUGENGE DISTRICT, RWANDA.**

I shall be assured of privacy, anonymity and confidentiality and that I will be given the option to refuse participation and right to withdraw my participation anytime.

I have been informed that the research is voluntary and that the results will be given to me if I ask for it.

Initials: _____

Date _____

APPENDIX VI A : QUESTIONNAIRE ADDRESSED TO VUP BENEFICIARIES AND STAFF

Part I : Demographic profile of respondent

1. Gender

- a) Male ()
- b) Female ()

2. Age

- a) Below 20 ()
- b) 20-30 ()
- c) 30-40 ()
- d) Above 40 ()

3. Marital status

- a) Single ()
- b) Married ()
- c) Divorced ()
- d) Widowed ()

4. Poverty status

- a) Extreme poor ()
- b) Very Poor ()
- c) Poor ()

5. Number of persons in household

- a) Below 2 ()
- b) 2-5 ()
- c) 5-8 ()
- d) Above 8 ()

6. Work status

- a) Wage farm ()
- b) Wage non-farm ()
- c) Small-scale farmer ()
- d) Independent non-farm ()
- e) Other works/activities.....
- f) None ()

Part II: Questions related to Vision 2020 Umurenge Program intervention

Direction : please write your rating on the space before each option which corresponds to your best choice. Kindly use the scoring system below:

| Response mode | Rating | Description | Legend |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Strongly Agree | (4) | you agree with no doubt at all | SA |
| Agree | (3) | You agree with some doubt | A |
| Disagree | (2) | You disagree with some doubt | D |
| Strongly disagree | (1) | You disagree with no doubt at all | SD |

VUP intervention (For Independent Variable)

1. () I regularly receive support from VUP in form of cash per month
2. () with VUP support I have access to social economic activities
3. () with VUP support I developed handcraft skills
4. () VUP helped me to tackle extreme poverty to foster entrepreneurship and off-farm employment opportunities
5. () I am doing small business with loan offered by VUP
6. () VUP taught me to work with Financial Services
7. () with VUP I moved from lower level of poverty to the next higher category of poverty
8. () With support of VUP I graduated from "Poor" category to "Well off" category
9. () I moved from isolated rural housing to planned resettlement housing
10. () I have my own small business, I can pay me basic needs like soap, food,....
11. () With VUP I moved from thatched roof house to a tiled roof house one
12. () I am aware of development government priorities
13. () With VUP loan I managed to run my own small business
14. () I look after cow donated by Girinka program
15. () I am hired VUP public works
16. () I am employed in business financed by VUP
17. () I am currently busy with modern agriculture work
18. () I have more than one remunerated job/work

Part III : Questions related to Household socio-economic status (Dependent Variable)

Direction : please write your rating on the space before each option which corresponds to your best choice. Kindly use the scoring system below:

| Response mode | Rating | Description | Legend |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Strongly Agree | (4) | You agree with no doubt at all | SA |
| Agree | (3) | You agree with some doubt | A |
| Disagree | (2) | You disagree with some doubt | D |
| Strongly disagree | (1) | You disagree with no doubt at all | SD |

A. Access to financial services

1. () Being mobilized buy VUP I opened an account in a bank/Umurenge Sacco
2. () I have an account in a bank because I wish my money to be secured
3. () I have an account in a bank because I wish request for a loan
4. () I got a loan to perform my business from VUP via Umurenge Sacco
5. () I wish to open an account in a Bank but is located far from my home
6. () I can't open an account in a Bank because I have a safe place to keep my money

B. Access to education

1. () I can't write and read
2. () I can only read and write Kinyarwanda
3. () I can read and write Kinyarwanda and French or English
4. () I have primary level
5. () I have senior six level
6. () I have Bachelor's degree

C. Health improvement and combat Malnutrition

Before VUP

1. () I sometimes don't eat for the all day
2. () I ate once a day
3. () I couldn't buy clothes and shoes
4. () I could not pay the health insurance
5. () I could not pay school fees for my children

After VUP

1. () I eat twice a day
2. () I eat two or three times a day
3. () I can now buy clothes and shoes
4. () I can pay the health insurance
5. () I can pay school fees for children

E. Access to services, public infrastructure, safe water

Before VUP

After VUP

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. () My house was located far from road | 1. () I live near by road constructed by VUP public works |
| 2. () we used unsafe water to clean and prepare food and we drunk unsafe water | 2. () we have easy access to safe water |
| 3. () the main source of cooking was firewood | 3. () we use charcoal in cooking |
| 4. () I couldn't access any source of information and communication (radio, phone, etc.) | 4. () I have a radio and mobile phone |
| 5. () I couldn't afford any mean of transport | 5. () I can now afford the ticket of public transport (bus or mini bus) () I bought a bicycle |

D. Access to improved sanitation methods

Before VUP

After VUP

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. () I had no latrine, used to go to bush () I used neighbor's latrine | 1. () I constructed an improved latrine |
| 2. () I didn't have habit to wash hands before eating and when get out of toilet () I had no hand washing facility | 2. () I have basic knowledge on sanitation methods () I use now a "Kandagirukarabe" or a basin to wash hands before eat and when I am from toilet |
| 3. () I used to safer from hydraulic diseases like diarrhea, typhoid, amibiase, ascaridias,... | 3. () I rarely suffer from hydraulic diseases |

E. Gender equality awareness

1. () I am aware of gender equality
2. () I do not experience problems related to gender violence
3. () women have access to loan and financial support
4. () VUP hire poor persons for public works with respect of gender equality
5. () women and men are treated equally before local authority
6. () all children are set to school irrespective to their gender

APPENDIX VI B: QUESTIONNAIRE ADDRESSED TO THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

Interview's questions to be answered by the respondents who is in charge of vision2020 Umurenge programme (supervisor of vup), in charge of social affairs and executive secretary of Kanyinya sector

Q1. What are the main Objectives of VUP, in this sector whose responsibilities belong to you?

.....

Q2. When was the VUP programme initiated in the sector?

.....

Q3. What is the current number of beneficiaries?

Public work:

Credit package :

Direct support :

Q4. Who are the main beneficiaries of the VUP Program?

.....

Q5.What are the VUP areas interventions which contribute to improve living conditions of the beneficiaries ?

.....

Q6.How do you rate the level of participation of the beneficiaries in the VUP programme activities?

.....

Q7. What would be the contribution of beneficiaries in project implementation?

.....

Q8. What has been the impact of VUP program on the intend beneficiaries?

- a. Positive impact :
- b. Negative impact, if there is any:

Q9. How do you rate the importance of VUP interventions that contribute to the achievement of Sector Development Plan priorities in the next two years?

.....

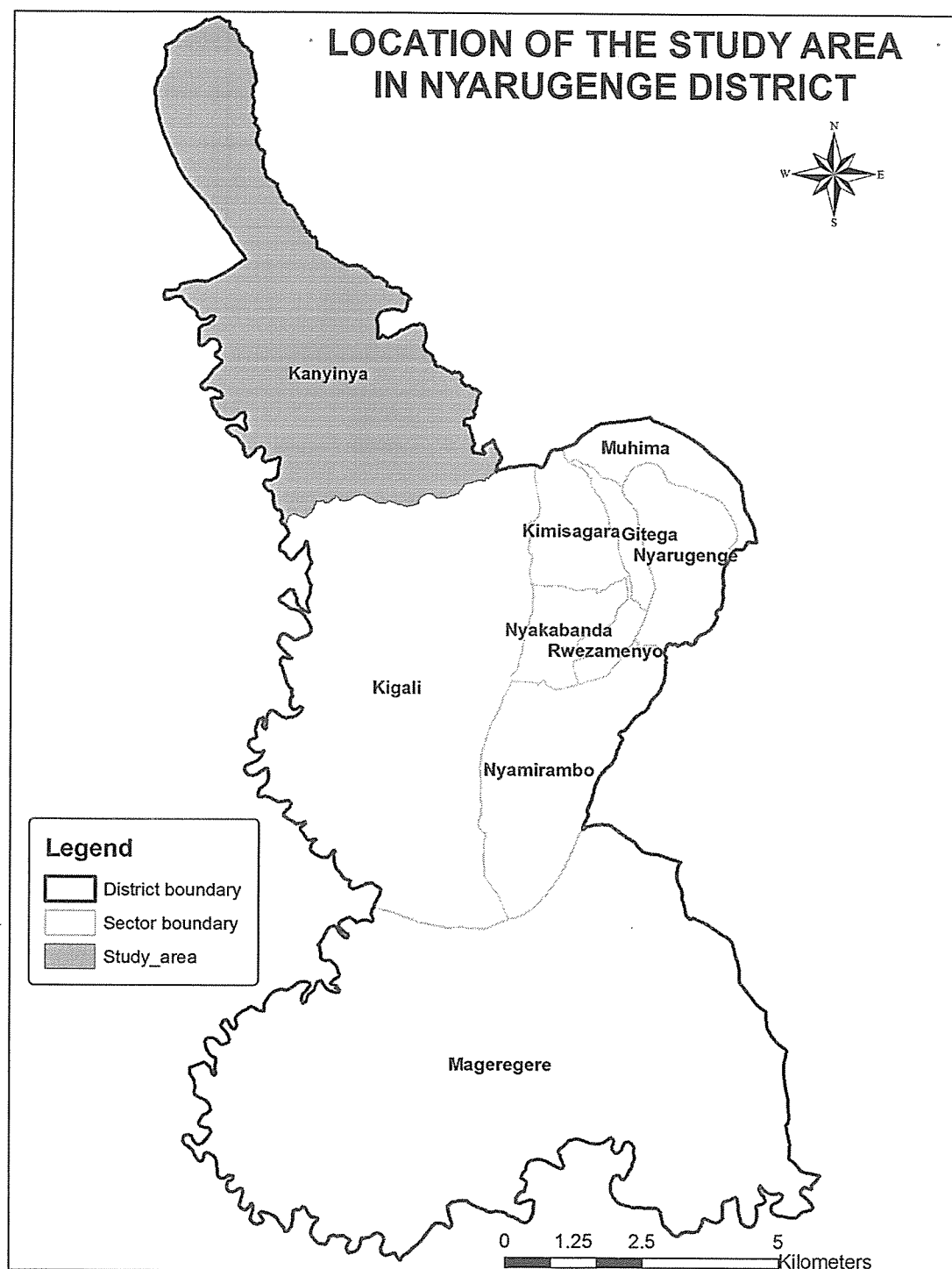
Q10. Do you have any advice to the Government about the method used, implementation and management approach of VUP programme to improve results to minimize the challenges and constraints?

.....

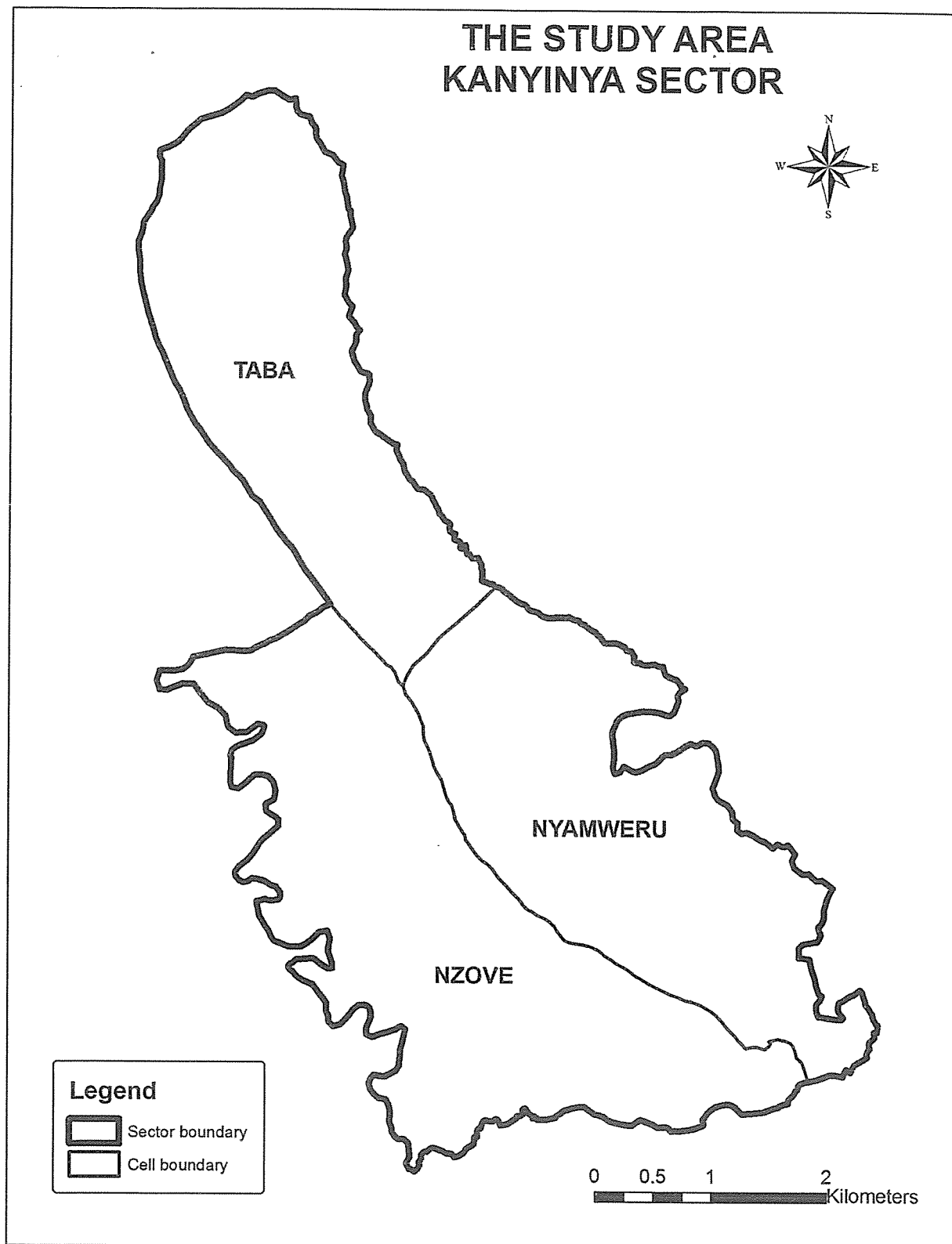
**APPENDIX VII: Determination of reliability statistics for compliance with
TD and Performance of PWCs**

| | |
|---|------------------|
| IV | Cronbach's Alpha |
| Compliance with Tendering directives | 0.775 |
| DV | Cronbach's Alpha |
| Performance of Public Works Contractors | 0.832 |

APPENDIX VIII: MAP OF NYARUGENGE DISTRICT



APPENDIX IX: MAP OF KANYINYA SECTOR



APPENDIX X: VISION 2020 targets compared with the Millennium Development Goals and EDPRS (2012) targets.

| MDG area | Vision2020 and MDG indicators | Baseline 1990 | Baseline 2000 | 2006 | Vision 2020 targets | | MDG target | | |
|--|---|---------------|---------------|------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| MDG1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger | | | | | Target 2010 | Target 2020 | Target 2015 | Target 2012 | Projection 2012 |
| | GDP per capital in US Dollars | | 200 | 272 | 400 | 900 | | | |
| | Average real GDP growth rate (%) | | 8.1 | 6.5 | 8.0 | 8.0 | | | |
| | Average real growth rate of the agriculture sector% | | 7.0 | 4.4 | 8.0 | 6.0 | | | |
| | Average real growth rate of the Industry sector% | | 2.0 | 8.0 | 9.0 | 12.0 | | | |
| | Average real growth rate of the Services sector% | | 11.0 | 7.4 | 9.0 | 11.0 | | | |
| | National savings % of GDP | | 0.5 | -1.3 | 4 | 6 | | | |
| | National investment % of GDP | | 13.6 | 15 | 23 | 30 | | | |
| | Non- agriculture jobs (000) | | 200 | 419 | 1000 | 2500 | | | |
| | Poverty (percent below National poverty line. | | 60.4 | 56.9 | 40 | 30 | 30.2 | 34.7 | 52.3 |
| | Child malnutrition(% of under 5years under stunted) | 48b/ | 43 | 45 | | | 24.5 | 27.2 | 69.8 |
| | Child malnutrition(% of under 5years under wasted) | 4b/ | 7 | 4 | | | 2 | 2.5 | 0.4 |
| | Child malnutrition(% of under 5years under weighted) | 29b/ | 24 | 23 | 20 | 10 | 14.5 | 16.3 | 14.0 |
| | Availability of proteins per person per day(% of needs) | | 44 | | 55 | 65 | 22 | | |
| | GIN coefficient of consumption disparity | | 0.47 | 0.51 | 0.40 | 0.35 | | | |
| | Road network Km/ Km ² | | 0.54 | | 0.56 | 0.6 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|-----|-------|-------|-------|--|--|--|
| | Access to electric energy (% of population | | 2.0 | 4.3 | 25 | 35 | | | |
| | Annual electricity consumption (Kwh/inhabitant) | | 30 | | 60 | 100 | | | |
| | Urban population (% of total population) | | 10 | 17 | 20 | 30 | | | |
| | Agricultural production (Kcal/ person/ Day) | | | 1,878 | 2,000 | 2,200 | | | |
| | Agricultural pop.(% of active population) | | 90 | 80 | 75 | 50 | | | |
| | Use of fertilizers(Kg/hectare/ year) | | 1.5 | | 8 | 15 | | | |
| | Use of chemical or Organic fertilizers(% of household. | | 6 | 16 | 20 | 50 | | | |
| | Financial credits to Agriculture sector in %. | | 1.0 | 1.9 | 15 | 20 | | | |

| MDG area | Vision2020 and MDG indicators | Baseline 1990 | Baseline 2000 | 2006 | Vision 2020 targets | | MDG targets | | |
|---|--|---------------|---------------|------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | Target 2010 | Target 2020 | Target 2015 | Target 2012 | Projection 2012 |
| MDG2. Achieve universal Primary Education | Literacy level % | | 71 | 74 | 80 | 100 | | | |
| | Literacy level % of 15-24 year old | | 74 | 78 | | 100 | | | |
| | Primary school net enrolment % | | 72 | 90 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 94 | 100 |
| | Primary school completion rate % | | 22 | 42 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 74 | 100 |
| | Secondary school net enrolment % | | 4 | 10 | 40 | 60 | | | |
| | Rate of qualification of secondary school teachers % | | 43 | 52 | 100 | 100 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | Professional and technical | | 11 | 11 | 50 | 106 | | | |

| | training centers (number) | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------|---------------|------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| | Admission in tertiary education % | | 0.1 | 0.4 | 4.0 | 6.0 | | | |
| MDG area | Vision2020 and MDG indicators | Baseline 1990 | Baseline 2000 | 2006 | Vision 2020 targets | | MDG targets | | |
| | | | | | Target 2010 | Target 2020 | Target 2015 | Target 2012 | Projection 2012 |
| MDG3. Promote gender equality | Gender gap in literacy % | | 10 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Gender gap in primary education% | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Gender gap in Secondary education % | | 2 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 |
| | Female in Tertiary education % | | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | | | |
| | Female in decision making position% | | 10 | 47.5 | 30 | 40 | | | |
| | Seats held by female in parliament % seats | | | 48.8 | | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| MDG area | Vision2020 and MDG indicators | Baseline 1990 | Baseline 2000 | 2006 | Vision 2020 targets | | MDG targets | | |
| | | | | | Target 2010 | Target 2020 | Target 2015 | Target 2012 | Projection 2012 |
| MDG4. Reduce child mortality | Life expectancy (years) | | 49 | 51 | 50 | 55 | | | |
| | Child immunized against measles (% of 11-23 months old) | | | 85.6 | | 100 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

| MDG area | Vision2020 and MDG indicators | Baseline 1990 | Baseline 2000 | 2006 | Vision 2020 targets | | MDG targets | | |
|---|---|---------------|---------------|------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | Target 2010 | Target 2020 | Target 2015 | Target 2012 | Projection 2012 |
| MDG 5.Improve Maternal health | Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 births). | 151 | 196 | 152 | 80 | 50 | 50 | 66 | 106 |
| | Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 births). | 85 | 107 | 86 | 80 | 50 | 28 | 37 | 63 |
| | Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000). | | 1,071 | 750 | 600 | 200 | 268 | 353 | 455 |
| MDG area | Vision2020 and MDG indicators | Baseline 1990 | Baseline 2000 | 2006 | Vision 2020 targets | | MDG targets | | |
| | | | | | Target 2010 | Target 2020 | Target 2015 | Target 2012 | Projection 2012 |
| MDG 6. Combat malaria and other diseases | Birth attended by skilled health personnel % of birth | | | 39 | | 100 | | | |
| | Population in good hygienic condition% | | 20 | | 40 | 60 | | | |
| | HIV prevalence % | 11 | 9 | 3 | 11 | 5 | | | |
| | Modern contraception prevalence % 15-49 years old women | 13 | 4 | 10 | | | | | |
| | Malaria-related mortality % | | 51 | 26 | 30 | 25 | | | |
| | Doctor per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1.5 | 3 | 5 | 10 | | | |
| | Nurses per 100,000 inhabitants | | 16 | 22 | 18 | 20 | | | |
| | Laboratory technicians per 100,000 inhabitants. | | 2 | 9 | 5 | | | | |

| MDG area | Vision2020 and MDG indicators | Baseline 1990 | Baseline 2000 | 2006 | Vision 2020 targets | | MDG targets | | |
|--|--|---------------|---------------|------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| | | | | | Target 2010 | Target 2020 | Target 2015 | Target 2012 | Projecti on 2012 |
| MDG7. Ensure environ- mental sustain- ability | Access to safe/ clear water % | | 64 | 64 | 80 | 100 | 82 | | |
| | Land protection against soil erosion % | | 20 | | 80 | 100 | | | |
| | Land tenure security achieved % of land parcels with land titles | | | 1 | 10 | 60 | 30 | | |
| | Land area covered by forest | | | 20 | | 30 | | | |
| | Wood energy consumption % | | 94 | | 50 | 50 | | | |
| | Rwandan population (millions) | | 7.7 | 9.1 | 10.0 | 13.0 | | | |
| | Population growth rate % | | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.0 | | | |
| | Women fertility rate (children per women) | | 5.8 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 2.1 | | | |
| | Urban Population % of total population. | | 10 | 17 | 20 | 30 | | | |

Source: The Republic of Rwanda. Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy, 2007.

RESEARCHER'S CURRICULUM VITAE

1. **Family name** : ZANINKA
2. **First name** : Olive
3. **Date of birth** : 21-12-1975
4. **Nationality** : Rwandan
5. **Civil status** : Married

6. Educational background and trainings attended

| Date | Schools/Training center/University | Degree/Diploma/Certificate |
|------------------------------|---|--|
| January 2010 – January 2012 | KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY | Masters Program in Business Administration Management Option |
| May 2007 | Attended a course of Training in Service Excellence by International Development Partners, held at Kigali | Certificate of attendance |
| January 2004 – December 2006 | Attended Kigali Independent University | Degree in Social Sciences – Sociology Option |
| January 2000 – December 2001 | Attended Kigali Independent University | Diploma in Social Sciences – Sociology Option |
| September 1999 | Attended the Sabena World Tracer Course, held at Kigali | Certificate of attendance |
| May 1998 – February 1999 | Attended IATA/UFTAA Standard Course, held at Gevena | Diploma in Travel Operations |
| July 1997 – March 1998 | Attended a course of Travel Operations at Travel Center College, Kigali | Certificate in Travel Operations |
| September 1990 – July 1996 | Attended Groupe Scolaire de Save | Senior six Certificate |

7. Language skills

| Language | Reading | Speaking | Writing |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Kinyarwanda | Excellent | Excellent | Excellent |
| English | Very good | Very good | Very good |
| French | Very good | Very good | Very good |

8. Other skills

- Computer literacy
- Holder of a driving license B

9. Present position : PR & Communication Officer at National Bank of Rwanda (BNR)

10. Key qualifications :

- January 2009 up to now : PR & Communication Officer at National Bank of Rwanda;
- January 2005 – December 2008 : Customer Care Officer at National Bank of Rwanda;
- May 2004 – January 2005 : Customer Service Officer in Rwandair Express at Kigali International Airport;
- February 2000 – May 2004 : Lost and Found Luggage Officer in Rwandair Express at Kigali International Airport;
- September 1998 – February 2000 : Customer Service Agent in Alliance Express at Kigali International Airport.

